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WORLD HISTORY

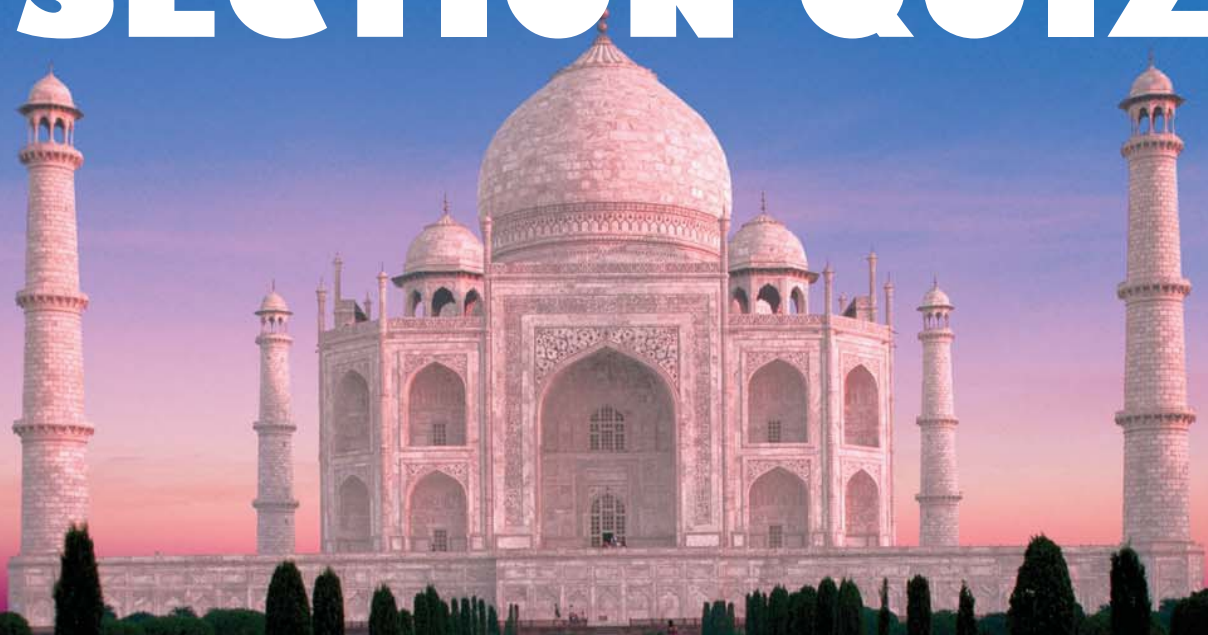
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SECTION QUIZ



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SECTION QUIZ

Human Origins in Africa

Section 1

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: Scientists have found evidence that human life originated in Africa.

_____ *true* _____

Example: It is believed that the first species to master fire was Homo habilis.

_____ *Homo erectus* _____

1. The Paleolithic and Neolithic Ages are both parts of a period known as the Ice Age.

2. A people’s way of life, including customs, family life, and social relationships, is called that people’s technology.

3. The species that includes modern humans is known as Homo sapiens.

4. Any object from the past that was made by nature or humans is called an artifact.

5. The skeleton known as “Lucy,” the australopithecine who made the footprints discovered by Mary Leaky at Laetoli, and *Homo habilis* were all hominids.

6. The first early people to be skeletally identical to modern humans were Cro-Magnons.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Compare and contrast *Homo habilis* and Cro-Magnons, using what we believe today to be true about their lives and accomplishments.

**SECTION QUIZ*****Humans Try to Control Nature***

Section 2

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. All of the following were activities for Paleolithic nomads EXCEPT
- a. digging up plants.
 - b. making and repairing tools.
 - c. protecting flocks and herds.
 - d. finding secure places to rest.
- _____ 2. The hunter-gatherer way of life made it impossible for people to live
- a. in groups.
 - b. in cold climates.
 - c. in permanent dwellings.
 - d. without a spoken language.
- _____ 3. The Neolithic Revolution refers to the time when early humans
- a. mastered fire.
 - b. developed agriculture.
 - c. migrated from Africa.
 - d. began to organize governments.
- _____ 4. “Slash-and-burn farming” refers to
- a. harvesting farmed crops.
 - b. clearing land for farming.
 - c. destroying farm land through carelessness.
 - d. competing with others for available farmland.
- _____ 5. The main result of the domestication of animals was that humans
- a. were safer during a hunt.
 - b. were able to hunt more efficiently.
 - c. could use animals to pull carts and wagons.
 - d. had a ready supply of meat and animal products.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why did the development of agriculture lead to the establishment of villages?



SECTION QUIZ

Civilization Case Study: Ur in Sumer

Section 3

A. Terms and Names Fill in the blank to the left of the statement with the letter or letters of the terms that best complete the statement.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| a. artisans | f. institutions |
| b. barter | g. irrigation |
| c. Bronze Age | h. scribes |
| d. civilization | i. specialization |
| e. cuneiform | j. ziggurat |

- _____ 1. According to most scholars, the development of a complex culture, or _____, requires certain advances. Those advances became possible several thousand years ago, in Sumer.
- _____ 2. Ur, a city of some 30,000 people, thrived during the _____ in Sumer.
- _____ 3. Food surpluses, which _____ helped to produce, freed many people to develop skills other than those required for farming. Such _____ among workers allowed for the production of a variety of goods.
- _____ 4. Such goods appeared in the city's market. Here, people engaged in _____ to exchange what they had for what they needed.
- _____ 5. Not all of Ur's workers produced goods for trade. Although _____ skillfully made objects by hand, other people engaged in other activities. For example, _____ kept records in a written language called _____.
- _____ 6. At the top of the social class system, monarchs directed the government, which was just one of the _____ that provided organization within the city.
- _____ 7. Also of high social rank were the priests who directed activities at the _____, the center of the religious life of the city.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why were cities important in the development of a civilization?



SECTION QUIZ

City-States in Mesopotamia

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that best matches the description. Not all terms will be used.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------|
| a. Babylon | e. dynasty | i. Mesopotamia | n. Sumer |
| b. city-state | f. empire | j. monarchy | |
| c. cultural diffusion | g. Fertile Crescent | k. polytheism | |
| d. cuneiform | h. Gilgamesh | l. Sargon | |
| | | m. Hammurabi | |

- _____ 1. This is a belief in many gods.
- _____ 2. This part of the area between the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean Sea differs from the surrounding territory in the richness of its land.
- _____ 3. Creator of the world's first empire.
- _____ 4. The land between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.
- _____ 5. This is a political unit that operates similarly to an independent kingdom, although it shares a culture with other areas.
- _____ 6. This is a series of rulers, all from the same family.
- _____ 7. This is the result of uniting several peoples, nations, or formerly independent states under one ruler.
- _____ 8. This is the process by which the ideas, beliefs, and products of one people are shared with and accepted by another people.
- _____ 9. This region, about the size of Massachusetts, was the site of the first civilization.
- _____ 10. This is a legendary king of Mesopotamia whose adventures are detailed in one of the world's earliest works of literature.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What was Hammurabi's Code, and why was it unusual at the time it was established?

**SECTION QUIZ***Pyramids on the Nile*

Section 2

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. The main purpose of the pyramids of Egypt was to function as
a. tombs. c. palaces.
b. temples. d. centers of learning.
- _____ 2. The cataracts along the Nile are most similar to
a. dams. c. shallows.
b. rapids. d. whirlpools.
- _____ 3. Ancient Egypt was protected by natural barriers formed by
a. the Nile. c. deserts.
b. the delta. d. the Mediterranean.
- _____ 4. The theocracy of ancient Egypt was a belief in the divinity of
a. Ra. c. priests.
b. Isis. d. the pharaoh.
- _____ 5. The process of mummification was connected to the Egyptian belief in
a. spirits. c. an afterlife.
b. magic. d. multiple gods.
- _____ 6. Papyrus was used as a surface for the Egyptian writing system called
a. cuneiform. c. inscribing.
b. hieroglyphics. d. pictographs.
- _____ 7. The legendary figure Narmer is famous for being
a. a boy king.
b. an inventor.
c. the sun god of ancient Egypt.
d. the first ruler of a united Egypt.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How did the practical needs of the ancient Egyptians tie in to their development of sophisticated scientific and mathematical concepts?



SECTION QUIZ

Planned Cities on the Indus

Section 3

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: The Indus River flows southwest into the Arabian Sea. true

Example: South Asia is separated from the rest of Asia by rivers.
mountains

1. Ruins of settlements in the Indus Valley show that the buildings were constructed of oven-baked bricks. _____
2. Because of its size and the presence of mountains that separate it from the rest of Asia, the land mass that contains India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal is referred to as a continent. _____
3. Monsoons are seasonal floods that occur with regularity and have a great affect on India. _____
4. The term *Harrapan civilization* is sometimes used to refer to the civilization of the entire Indus Valley. _____
5. The Ganges River flooded unpredictably and sometimes changed its course. _____
6. Kalibangan and Mohenjo-Daro were major cities in the Indus Valley. _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Compare and contrast what artifacts from the Indus Valley have told archaeologists about that civilization with what similar types of artifacts would reveal about our civilization.

CHAPTER
2**SECTION QUIZ*****River Dynasties in China***

Section 4

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that best completes the statement. Names or terms may be used more than once or not at all.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a. dynastic cycle | f. North China Plain |
| b. feudalism | g. Shang |
| c. Huang He River | h. Shang Di |
| d. loess | i. Chang Jian River |
| e. oracle bones | j. Zhou |

- _____ 1. China's heartland or center of civilization.
- _____ 2. China's first cities arose along the _____ where yellow silt, called _____, made the valley fertile.
- _____ 3. Chinese civilization was shaped largely by the _____ dynasty, which ruled for 500 years and was the first family of rulers to leave written records.
- _____ 4. The supreme god during China's first several hundred years as a civilization was _____, who (along with other gods) was consulted through the use of _____.
- _____ 5. Around 1027 B.C., the _____ overthrew the _____ dynasty, claiming that their actions were justified by heavenly powers.
- _____ 6. The rise, decline, and replacement of families of rulers is called the _____.
- _____ 7. The hugeness of China's territory prompted its rulers to establish a system known as _____ in which all land is owned by the king, but nobles are granted rights to use it in exchange for their loyalty.
- _____ 8. After an invasion of nomads from the north, the _____ dynasty fell from power although it pretended to rule from the city of Luoyang for another 500 years.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How might the Chinese belief in the Mandate of Heaven have worked for and against stability in government?



SECTION QUIZ

The Indo-Europeans

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that best matches the description. A term may be used more than once.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Indo-Europeans | f. Anatolia |
| b. steppes | g. Vedas |
| c. Aryans | h. Brahmin |
| d. migration | i. untouchable |
| e. Hittites | j. <i>Mahabharata</i> |

- _____ 1. This is the process by which people or groups of people move from their home area to a new area.
- _____ 2. This group of people settled in what is now India.
- _____ 3. This group, undefeated by the Egyptians but unable to defeat them, made peace with them.
- _____ 4. These people spoke related languages that form the basis of a family of languages spoken by half of the current world population.
- _____ 5. This is the name of the sacred literature of the Aryan people.
- _____ 6. This poem with 106,000 verses is the longest poem ever composed.
- _____ 7. This is a huge peninsula also known as Asia Minor.
- _____ 8. This is a member of the highest Indian social class and a Hindu priest.
- _____ 9. This is the name for the dry grasslands north of the Caucasus.
- _____ 10. This tells the story of a great battle between two groups of cousins.
- _____ 11. This names someone so lowly that he or she exists outside the caste system.
- _____ 12. For many years, these collections of prayers and instructions existed only in oral form.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How do you think the caste system that developed in India compares to the class system that exists in the United States today?

CHAPTER
3**SECTION QUIZ*****Hinduism and Buddhism Develop***

Section 2

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: The Upanishads are written as dialogues between a teacher and a student.

_____ *true* _____

Example: Buddhism is a collection of religious beliefs that developed slowly, resulting in the worship of thousands of gods. _____ *Hinduism* _____

1. Hindus believe that moksha is the good and bad deeds that a person engages in over one or more lifetimes. _____
2. Hindus also believe that these good and bad deeds follow one’s soul from one reincarnation to another, affecting the circumstances of a soul’s next life. _____
3. The circumstances of one’s life are largely reflected by the class, or caste, into which one is born. _____
4. After 49 days of meditation, Siddhartha Gautama reached a heightened state of understanding. From then on he was called Brahman by his followers. _____
5. The heightened state of understanding, which is available to anyone who pursues it long enough, is called illumination. _____
6. The state of release from selfishness and pain that results from following the Eightfold Path is called nirvana in the Buddhist faith. _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What is the logic of the Jainist monks’ belief that it is wrong to harm even an insect?
Give your own reaction to this concept.



SECTION QUIZ

Seafaring Traders

Section 3

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that best completes the statement. A term or name may be used more than once or not at all.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| a. Minoans | g. Knossos |
| b. Aegean Sea | h. Carthage |
| c. King Minos | i. Crete |
| d. Mediterranean Sea | j. King Cyrus I |
| e. Greeks | k. Tyre |
| f. Assyrians | l. Phoenicians |

- _____ 1. Legend tells that _____, ruler of the island of _____, kept a powerful monster in a labyrinth.
- _____ 2. The people of this civilization, however, were not merely legendary. In the 19th century, archaeologists excavated _____, its capital city.
- _____ 3. The archaeologists named the civilization for _____ and called the people _____.
- _____ 4. This civilization, which was located at the southern edge of the _____, thrived for centuries. Eventually, a natural disaster or combination of tragic events damaged the civilization beyond its capacity to recover.
- _____ 5. Across the _____, in what is now Lebanon, the civilization of the _____ arose. The people, who were seafaring traders, founded many city-states and colonies.
- _____ 6. The civilization of the _____ was conquered by the Babylonians and later by the Persians, led by _____.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What was new about the writing system developed by the Phoenicians, and why was this important to the growth of knowledge and spread of ideas?

CHAPTER
3**SECTION QUIZ***The Origins of Judaism*

Section 4

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. According to the Torah, the first covenant between God and the Hebrew people involved an agreement that
- the Hebrew people would obey the Ten Commandments.
 - God would protect the Hebrews during their exodus from Egypt.
 - the twelve tribes of Israel would unify into the kingdom of Israel.
 - God would bless Abraham and his descendants, and they would be faithful.
- _____ 2. *Monotheism* describes the Hebrews' belief—unusual for the time—that their God was
- the one and only God.
 - a forgiving and protective God.
 - a spiritual, not a physical, presence.
 - associated not with a place but with a people.
- _____ 3. According to the Torah, the man who led the Hebrews out of slavery in Egypt and received the Ten Commandments on Mount Sinai was
- Saul.
 - David.
 - Moses.
 - Abraham.
- _____ 4. The man responsible for having a great temple built in Jerusalem, a temple that was destroyed and later rebuilt, was
- David.
 - Cyrus.
 - Moses.
 - Solomon.
- _____ 5. The tribute paid by Israel and Judah to the Assyrians was an effort to
- maintain Assyrian trade routes through Palestine.
 - help the Assyrians resist attacks from the Chaldeans.
 - prevent an attack by the Assyrians on Israel and Judah.
 - honor a peace agreement made among the rulers of the three nations.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How does the history of Judaism help to explain the importance of the land known as Canaan or Israel to the Jewish people?

CHAPTER
4**SECTION QUIZ***The Egyptian and Nubian Empires*

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that best matches the description. Not all terms will be used.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a. Hatshepsut | f. Nubia |
| b. Hittites | g. Sea Peoples |
| c. Hyksos | h. Piankhi |
| d. Kush | i. Ramses II |
| e. Meroë | j. Thutmose III |

- _____ 1. This military leader and peacemaker was the last great Egyptian pharaoh. He oversaw a building program of magnificent structures. After his death, Egypt suffered invasions that rendered the empire almost powerless.
- _____ 2. This region was located along the Nile, south of Egypt. Several of its kingdoms served as trade and intellectual centers, linking Egypt and the Mediterranean world with the interior of Africa and the Red Sea.
- _____ 3. This ruler, known for encouraging the expansion of trade, took power during the New Kingdom to avoid having a child ruler.
- _____ 4. These nomads used chariots to invade an Egypt that had been severely weakened and divided by war, ineffective pharaohs, and numerous power struggles. They ruled from about 1640 to 1570 B.C.
- _____ 5. This city, located south of Egypt near the Red Sea, was the home of kings as well as an important trade and iron manufacturing center. After about four centuries of prosperity, it was defeated around A.D. 350 by Aksum.
- _____ 6. This pharaoh ruled the New Kingdom and made Egypt a mighty empire. His invasion of Nubia greatly added to the territory and power of the empire.
- _____ 7. This non-Egyptian king overthrew the Libyan dynasty that ruled Egypt and upheld the Egyptian way of life.
- _____ 8. This kingdom was long dominated by Egypt but emerged as a regional power after the Egyptian empire declined. Its rulers ousted Egypt's Libyan rulers and governed Egypt until being ousted themselves by the Assyrians.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why do you think Egypt was such a dominant power during the time of the New Kingdom, and why did it decline?

CHAPTER
4**SECTION QUIZ*****The Assyrian Empire***

Section 2

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: The Assyrians were known for their harsh rule of conquered peoples.

_____ *true* _____

Example: For more than 200 years, Assyria dominated the area known as the Tigris River Basin.

_____ *the Fertile Crescent* _____

1. The Medes were allies of the Assyrians. _____
2. The Assyrians created bridges to cross deep water. _____
3. The Assyrian king responsible for the conquest and burning of Babylon was Ashurbanipal. _____
4. The Assyrian conquest of Egypt established its empire in North Africa. _____
5. If conquered people refused to pay tribute, the Assyrians exiled them from their homeland. _____
6. The capital of the Assyrian Empire was Thebes. _____
7. The Chaldeans built an empire centered around Babylon. _____
8. Sennacherib was a famous Assyrian prophet. _____
9. Babylon was restored by Nebuchadnezzar. _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What do you think were the main causes of the rise of the Assyrian Empire? What were the main causes of its fall?

CHAPTER
4**SECTION QUIZ***The Persian Empire*

Section 3

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that best matches the description. A term may be used more than once or not at all. Where noted, there is more than one answer.

- a. Cyrus
- b. Cambyses
- c. Darius
- d. satraps
- e. Royal Road
- f. Zoroaster
- g. Ten Thousand Immortals
- h. King's Eyes and Ears

- _____ 1. These were regional governors.
- _____ 2. He was a prophet and religious reformer.
- _____ 3. The Babylonians and the Jews welcomed him as their conqueror.
- _____ 4. He was both a warrior and a ruler. (There is more than one answer.)
- _____ 5. Immediately following his death, rebellions erupted throughout the Persian Empire.
- _____ 6. He began the series of conquests that led to the creation of the Persian Empire.
- _____ 7. He seized the Persian throne with the aid of an elite group of Persian soldiers.
- _____ 8. He divided the Persian Empire into 20 provinces.
- _____ 9. He conquered Egypt and, despite his father's example, scorned its people's beliefs.
- _____ 10. He established the manufacture and exchange of metal coins of standard values within the Persian Empire.
- _____ 11. He established the Persian custom of honoring the traditions and beliefs of the peoples his armies conquered.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Given the accomplishments and behavior of Cyrus, Darius, and Zoroaster, what do you think were these three men's main concerns?

CHAPTER
4

SECTION QUIZ

The Unification of China

Section 4

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that best matches the description. A term may be used more than once or not at all.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. Laozi | f. Confucius | k. Confucianism |
| b. Daoism | g. filial piety | l. Zhou dynasty |
| c. <i>I Ching</i> | h. Shi Huangdi | m. yin and yang |
| d. Legalism | i. Qin dynasty | |
| e. autocracy | j. bureaucracy | |

- _____ 1. This is the philosophy that was adopted by Shi Huangdi.
- _____ 2. Confucianism stressed a strong belief in this.
- _____ 3. This is the group of rulers to which Shi Huangdi belonged.
- _____ 4. This is what the philosophy of Laozi came to be called.
- _____ 5. This is the type of government that was established by Shi Huangdi.
- _____ 6. He burned books and forced peasants to work on the Great Wall of China.
- _____ 7. This concept divides the world into two powers that represent the natural rhythms of life.
- _____ 8. The teachings of this man, China's most influential scholar, are found in the *Analects*.
- _____ 9. The followers of this philosophy were particularly drawn to the study of sciences such as astronomy and medicine.
- _____ 10. During the reign of Shi Huangdi, hundreds of followers of this philosophy were murdered for their beliefs, and their books were burned.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What did Confucians, Daoists, and Legalists believe were the keys to restoring social and political order to ancient China?

CHAPTER
5**SECTION QUIZ*****Cultures of the Mountains and the Sea***

Section 1

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: Ancient Greece included the southern Balkan peninsula, many islands, and lands on the western coast of Asia Minor. true

Example: The Minoans lived on the Greek island of Minos. Crete

1. Ancient Greece was dependent on trade in large part because only a small part of its land was usable for farming. _____
2. The various regions of Greece were separated by rivers. _____
3. The Trojan War was fought between the Minoans and the Dorians about 1200 B.C.

4. Not long after the Trojan War, the Minoans became the dominant Greek civilization, and a period of decline began. _____
5. It appears that, for the next 400 years after the Dorians migrated into Greece, the Greeks somehow lost their ability to use a written language. _____
6. The great Greek storyteller Homer is known to the present day for two myths, which are called the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How was ancient Greek civilization and culture affected by geography? Be sure to consider the sea, the land, and the climate.

**SECTION QUIZ*****Warring City-States***

Section 2

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Given the meaning of polis, and considering the definition of acropolis, you can tell that the Greek combining form acro- means
- a. "old."
 - b. "first."
 - c. "highest."
 - d. "measure."
- _____ 2. In ancient Greece, a tyrant differed from other leaders in that he
- a. allowed slavery.
 - b. seized power illegally.
 - c. shared power with the nobility.
 - d. had authority over the military.
- _____ 3. The type of government that existed in Sparta could be described as
- a. a monarchy.
 - b. a direct democracy.
 - c. an oligarchy.
 - d. an aristocracy.
- _____ 4. Solon is known for
- a. introducing political and economic reforms to Athens.
 - b. writing a legal code for Athens that included debt slavery.
 - c. racing from Marathon to Athens with news of an Athenian victory.
 - d. convincing the Athenians to abandon Athens and fight the Persians at sea.
- _____ 5. A phalanx was a type of
- a. mythical creature.
 - b. military formation.
 - c. governmental body.
 - d. military conquest.
- _____ 6. The most severe restriction on democracy in Athens under Cleisthenes concerned
- a. how much participation in government a citizen had.
 - b. which members of the society were considered citizens.
 - c. whether citizens could propose laws or merely vote on them.
 - d. whether the citizens' decisions were binding on the government.
- _____ 7. The Persian army that invaded Greece in 480 B.C. and was defeated at sea near Salamis was led by
- a. Xerxes.
 - b. Darius the Great.
 - c. Draco.
 - d. Pheidippides.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What were a few ways in which Sparta and Athens were similar and how were they different?

CHAPTER
5

Section 3

SECTION QUIZ***Democracy and Greece's Golden Age*****A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. All of the following were characteristics of Athens' direct democracy EXCEPT
- a. an executive branch.
 - b. leaders chosen by the aristocracy.
 - c. political power limited to citizens.
 - d. laws directly proposed and voted on by citizens.
- _____ 2. A significant democratic reform carried out by Pericles was to
- a. increase the public payroll.
 - b. decrease the requirements for citizenship.
 - c. eliminate the position of a chief executive.
 - d. provide lawyers for citizens accused of crimes.
- _____ 3. Greek art of the time, also called "classical art," exhibits all of the following characteristics EXCEPT
- a. balance.
 - b. proportion.
 - c. order.
 - d. emotion.
- _____ 4. During the Peloponnesian War, more than one-third of the Athenians, including Pericles, died as a result of
- a. disease.
 - b. starvation.
 - c. battle wounds.
 - d. a devastating fire.
- _____ 5. The Peloponnesian War was won by
- a. Persia.
 - b. Sparta.
 - c. Athens.
 - d. the Delian League.
- _____ 6. Which philosopher was condemned to death for "corrupting the youth of Athens" and "neglecting the city's gods"?
- a. Plato
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Socrates
 - d. Protagoras
- _____ 7. Who wrote *The Republic*, a book that set forth his vision of a perfectly governed society?
- a. Plato
 - b. Pericles
 - c. Socrates
 - d. Sophocles

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why is the Age of Pericles considered a golden age in the history of Greece?

CHAPTER
5**SECTION QUIZ***Alexander's Empire*

Section 4

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the name that best matches the description. A name may be used more than once. Where noted, there is more than one answer.

- a. Philip II
- b. Darius III
- c. Alexander
- d. Demosthenes

- _____ 1. He was Greek.
- _____ 2. He was Persian.
- _____ 3. He ruled over Greece. (There is more than one answer.)
- _____ 4. After his death, his son assumed control over his empire.
- _____ 5. This king twice fled the battlefield to escape from Macedonian forces.
- _____ 6. He was king of Macedonia. (There is more than one answer.)
- _____ 7. His offer to give up the western third of his empire was rejected.
- _____ 8. After his death, much of his empire was split among three of his generals.
- _____ 9. He ruled over the Persian Empire. (There is more than one answer.)
- _____ 10. He defeated a powerful Indian army at the Hydaspes River in 326 B.C.
- _____ 11. His warnings of threats posed by foreign armies were ignored by the Greeks.
- _____ 12. He was assassinated by a former follower. (There is more than one answer.)
- _____ 13. After his conquest of Egypt, he was welcomed by the people as a liberator.
- _____ 14. At Issus, realizing that his forces were outnumbered, he ordered his finest troops to charge straight at the enemy's king. The ploy earned him control over Asia Minor.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What are some of the reasons that Alexander was considered "the Great"?

CHAPTER
5**SECTION QUIZ*****The Spread of Hellenistic Culture***

Section 5

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description.

A term may be used more than once or not at all.

- a. Euclid
- b. Stoicism
- c. Alexandria
- d. Archimedes
- e. Aristarchus
- f. Eratosthenes
- g. Epicureanism
- h. Colossus of Rhodes
- i. Nike (Winged Victory) of Samothrace

- _____ 1. This city was the center of commerce and culture in the Hellenistic world.
- _____ 2. This scientist arrived at a fairly accurate calculation of the value of pi (π).
- _____ 3. This astronomer arrived at a surprisingly accurate calculation of the earth's circumference.
- _____ 4. This astronomer argued that the sun was much larger than the earth and that the planets revolve around the sun.
- _____ 5. This bronze statue stood more than 100 feet high. It appears to have been the tallest statue in the Hellenistic world.
- _____ 6. Among its attractions was a great museum-temple dedicated to the Muses and the first true research library in the world.
- _____ 7. This mathematician's work is still the basis of courses in geometry. His best-known work was the textbook *Elements*.
- _____ 8. This school of philosophy held that the universe is controlled by a divine power and argued that people should lead virtuous lives in harmony with natural law.
- _____ 9. This school of thought held that the universe is governed by gods who were not interested in people and the only real objects are those that can be perceived by the five senses.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What do you think were the chief characteristics of Hellenistic culture? Support your ideas.



SECTION QUIZ

The Roman Republic

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description.

A term or name may be used more than once or not at all.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| a. republic | i. senator |
| b. Latins | j. dictator |
| c. Etruscans | k. legion |
| d. Greeks | l. Hannibal |
| e. patricians | m. Tarquin the Proud |
| f. plebians | n. province |
| g. tribune | o. Scipio |
| h. consul | |

- _____ 1. In the early Roman republic, this was someone whose power was absolute but whose time in office was limited to a six-month period.
- _____ 2. This is one of two officials who shared the powers of ruling the republic and whose time in office was limited to one year.
- _____ 3. These are the people who first settled the land on the bend of the Tiber River that was to become Rome.
- _____ 4. These people gave the Romans their alphabet and their knowledge of architecture, including the arch.
- _____ 5. These were the wealthy, aristocratic landowners who held most of the power in the early republic.
- _____ 6. This person led a force of more than 50,000 soldiers and 60 elephants across the Alps to invade Italy.
- _____ 7. This group established colonies in southern Italy and Sicily and interacted with the early Romans.
- _____ 8. This was a military division of the Roman army.
- _____ 9. This was someone elected to represent the lower class of Roman citizens.
- _____ 10. These people were the common farmers, merchants, workers, and artisans that made up the majority of Roman citizens.
- _____ 11. This was someone chosen to represent the upper class of Roman citizens.
- _____ 12. This person was a daring Roman general during the Second Punic War.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What do you think is the most significant difference between the Roman republic and that of the United States today? Explain why this is an important difference.

CHAPTER
6

SECTION QUIZ

The Roman Empire

Section 2

A. Terms and Names On the blank to the left of each statement, write the letters of the terms or names that best complete the statement. A term or name may be used more than once or not all.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| a. Julius Caesar | g. Pompey |
| b. Cicero | h. <i>Pax Romana</i> |
| c. Octavian | i. Triumvirate |
| d. Mark Antony | j. absolute ruler |
| e. Augustus | k. gladiators |
| f. Cleopatra | l. paterfamilias |

- _____ 1. The First _____ was a group of three rulers. Along with Crassus, the other two leaders were _____ and _____.
- _____ 2. After serving as consul for a year, _____ led his troops in conquering Gaul. His great popularity was a source of concern to _____, who managed to have him ordered back to Rome.
- _____ 3. For the next several years, the armies of these two generals fought in various parts of the world. _____ was victorious in these conflicts and had himself appointed dictator.
- _____ 4. On the Ides of March, March 15, 44 B.C., _____ was assassinated in the Senate by a group of conspirators.
- _____ 5. The Second _____ was made up of three of Caesars's supporters: Lepidus, _____, and _____. They would rule for ten years.
- _____ 6. Later, _____ forced Lepidus to retire. Then he defeated the combined armies of _____ and _____.
- _____ 7. Eventually, _____ accepted the title of _____, which means "exalted one."
- _____ 8. Under the rule of _____ as emperor, Rome entered a 200-year period of peace and great prosperity known as the _____.
- _____ 9. Slaves had few of the benefits of this prosperity. All were victims of their owners' whims. Some, called _____, were forced to battle to the death before an arena full of eager spectators.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why were the Romans so often unable to peacefully transfer power from one emperor to the next, and what kinds of problems did this cause?



SECTION QUIZ

The Rise of Christianity

Section 3

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: Over time, the universal symbol of Christianity came to be the cross.

_____ *true* _____

Example: The statement of Christian belief adopted by church leaders in Nicaea became known as the Apostles’ Creed. _____ *Nicene Creed* _____

1. Jesus based many of his teachings on monotheism, the Ten Commandments, and other ideas from the Jewish religion. _____
2. Most of the information about Jesus’ life comes from the first four books of the New Testament called the Epistles. _____
3. One of Jesus’ disciples was a man named Peter, whom Jesus referred to as the “rock” on which the Christian Church would be built. _____
4. A later convert to Christianity, Paul, wrote letters to the faithful, which became part of the New Testament. _____
5. The Roman Empire forced Christians into exile in a dispersal called the Diaspora. _____
6. The first Roman emperor to accept Christianity was Nero. _____
7. The bishop of Jerusalem was considered the pope, leader of the entire Christian Church. _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of the paper.

Why did issues involving what was or was not heresy become a problem for the Christian Church in the first centuries A.D.?

CHAPTER
6

Section 4

SECTION QUIZ*The Fall of the Roman Empire***A. Terms and Names** Answer the following questions on the lines provided.

1. In the third century, the Roman Empire suffered from inflation. What is inflation?

2. Why did the Roman army need to use mercenaries?

3. What are two things Diocletian did to try to slow the decline of the Empire?

4. What was the effect of moving the capital of the Empire to Byzantium?

5. What was the name of the new capital?

6. Why did the Germanic peoples begin invading Roman lands?

7. Who was Attila?

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What do you think was the most important factor in the decline of the Empire? Explain.

CHAPTER
6

Section 5

SECTION QUIZ***Rome and the Roots of Western Civilization*****A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. The people of the Roman town of Pompeii were killed by
a. a flood.
b. a volcano.
c. an earthquake.
d. a Hun invasion.
- _____ 2. The great Roman epic, the *Aeneid*, was written by
a. Ovid. c. Virgil.
b. Horace. d. Tacitus.
- _____ 3. The accurate histories of Rome, *Annals and Histories*, were written by
a. Livy. c. Ovid.
b. Tacitus. d. Vespasian.
- _____ 4. The family of languages that developed from Latin are called
a. Derived languages.
b. Classical languages.
c. Romance languages.
d. Greco-Roman languages.
- _____ 5. The design of the Roman aqueducts made significant use of the architectural structure of the
a. arch. c. dome.
b. turret. d. trapdoor.
- _____ 6. The art form called bas-relief is a type of
a. mosaic. c. painting.
b. engraving. d. sculpture.
- _____ 7. Which of the following was an important principle of Roman law?
a. A person is innocent until proven guilty.
b. Property could not be seized without just cause.
c. All citizens have the right to freedom of religion.
d. All citizens have the right to freedom of speech.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How would you define what is meant by Greco-Roman culture, and what are some elements of this culture?

**SECTION QUIZ*****India's First Empires***

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description.

A term or name may be used more than once.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Mauryan | g. Arthashastra |
| b. Gupta | h. Asoka |
| c. Chandragupta Maurya | i. Tamil |
| d. Chandra Gupta I | j. patriarchal |
| e. Kautilya | k. matriarchal |
| f. Seleucus | |

- _____ 1. This was the name given to the first Indian dynasty, which began in about 321 B.C.
- _____ 2. This person was the first emperor of the first Indian dynasty.
- _____ 3. A woman would run the family in this type of society.
- _____ 4. This emperor gave up his throne, converted to Jainism, and eventually starved to death while fasting.
- _____ 5. After a long, bloody war in which 100,000 soldiers and even more civilians were killed, this emperor became a Buddhist.
- _____ 6. This emperor came to power peacefully in about A.D. 320 and was called the "Great King of Kings."
- _____ 7. This emperor issued edicts that, among other things, preached nonviolence and guaranteed fair, humane treatment for his subjects.
- _____ 8. This is the type of society in which the eldest male is the head of the extended family.
- _____ 9. This person wrote a handbook designed to advise a ruler about how to govern a huge empire.
- _____ 10. This is the name of people who live near the southern tip of India and also the name of their language.
- _____ 11. This is the name of India's second great empire, which began in A.D. 320.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why was it unusual at the time for an emperor to encourage religious toleration as Asoka did? Why did he do it? Explain your answers.



SECTION QUIZ

Trade Spreads Indian Religions and Culture

Section 2

A. Terms and Names On the blank to the left of each statement, write the letters of the terms or names that best complete the statement. A term or name may be used more than once or not at all.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| a. Buddha | g. Vishnu |
| b. Kalidasa | h. Jainism |
| c. Mahayana | i. Shiva |
| d. Buddhism | j. bodhisattvas |
| e. Theravada | k. Hinduism |
| f. Brahma | |

- _____ 1. In 250 B.C., India had two main religions. One was a complex polytheistic religion that evolved from a blend of Aryan and pre-Aryan beliefs, which is known as _____. The other, known as _____, stresses that each individual can, through spiritual devotion, reach a state of peace called nirvana.
- _____ 2. Gradually after Gautama Buddha's death, Buddhists began to differ over the course Buddhism should take. The sect that moved away from original doctrines and believed that salvation was available to all was called the _____ sect while the _____ sect followed the original doctrines of the faith.
- _____ 3. Some Buddhists came to believe that many people could become _____. Those who made the attempt, called _____, worked to save humanity through good works and self-sacrifice.
- _____ 4. Many Hindus began to believe that there is only one divine force and that all of the gods are parts of this force. Three of the most important gods are _____, the creator of the world, _____, the preserver of the world, and _____, the destroyer of the world.
- _____ 5. One of India's greatest writers was _____, a fourth-century playwright and poet. He wrote *Shakuntala*, the tragic love story of a beautiful young girl who marries an older king only to be kept separated from him by a curse.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What role did the Silk Roads and trading in general play in the spread of ideas and culture to and from India?



SECTION QUIZ

Han Emperors in China

Section 3

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: Shi Huangdi was a ruler in the Qin dynasty. _____ *true*

Example: Early emperors in the Han dynasty tried to create and maintain peace with the people known as the Xiongnu through the use of diplomacy.
_____ *bribery*

1. The Han dynasty began in about 202 B.C. when Liu Bang defeated the feudal lord Xiang Yu, and declared himself the first emperor. _____
2. The Han dynasty was divided into two time periods, each lasting about 200 years. The first of the two is called the Earlier Han. _____
3. To destroy the power of his rivals, Liu Bang re-established Shi Huangdi’s policy of centralized government. _____
4. Liu Bang’s great grandson, Ban Biao reigned longer than any other Han emperor, from 141 to 87 B.C. _____
5. During this emperor’s reign, a civil service system was established in which government jobs were available to those who were successful in receiving a royal appointment. _____
6. As the Han Empire conquered other groups, it would attempt to absorb their cultures through the process known as assimilation. _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How did the custom of dividing land among one’s heirs help the rich?

CHAPTER
8

SECTION QUIZ

Diverse Societies in Africa

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description.

A term may be used more than once or not at all.

- a. clan
- b. Nok
- c. griot
- d. Sahel
- e. Sahara
- f. savanna
- g. animism
- h. Djenné-Djeno
- i. iron-working
- j. extended family

- _____ 1. A technology developed by the Nok.
- _____ 2. This grassy plain covers about two-fifths of Africa.
- _____ 3. This person is responsible for keeping and passing down the history of a people.
- _____ 4. Although only a small part of this consists of sand dunes, it is the largest desert in Africa.
- _____ 5. The largest number of people in Africa live on this, perhaps because it supports agriculture.
- _____ 6. This inhospitable region of northern Africa covers an area roughly equal to the area of the United States.
- _____ 7. This is the belief in, or worship of, spirits, including those of plants, animals, people, and natural forces.
- _____ 8. This is West Africa's oldest known city. It appears to have been inhabited between about 250 B.C. and A.D. 1400.
- _____ 9. This is the name of West Africa's earliest known culture. This people lived in what is now Nigeria between about 500 B.C. and A.D. 200.
- _____ 10. The name for this southern borderland, meaning "coastline" in Arabic, probably comes from the fact that the desert it borders seems like a vast ocean of sand.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What are some of the ways in which early West African peoples were alike?

**SECTION QUIZ*****CASE STUDY:***
Migration–Bantu-Speaking
Peoples

Section 2

A. Terms and Names Answer the following questions on the lines provided.

1. What are four specific reasons for the migrations of peoples? (Consider examples of environmental change, economic pressure, political issues, or persecution.)

2. What are two things that the early Bantu-speaking peoples had in common?

3. What are two ways in which the early Bantu-speaking peoples dealt with the difficulties of living in a new and strange place?

4. What part of the African continent was populated through the Bantu migration?

5. How did geography affect the direction in which the Bantu migrated?

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What were the causes and the effects of the migrations of Bantu-speaking peoples?



SECTION QUIZ

The Kingdom of Aksum

Section 3

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: Aksum was located south of the kingdom of Kush. true

Example: The first known mention of Aksum is found in a Roman guidebook from the first century A.D. Greek

1. The Aksumites under Zoscales and other rulers gained new territory, including lands on the Arabian Peninsula, through trade.
2. The written language of Aksum, Ge'ez, was originally the language of the Kushites who populated the region.
3. Before they became Christian, the Aksumites were monotheistic.
4. Aksum was the first state south of the Sahara to produce its own paper money for use in trade.
5. Aksum was located in parts of what are now the countries of Eritrea and Kenya.
6. Due to their hilly land, the Aksumites developed terrain farming.
7. Aksum's territory extended to areas located along both shorelines of the Mediterranean Sea.
8. The power of Adulis, the main city of Aksum, was based on its position as an international center of learning.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How do you account for the rise and fall of Aksum?

CHAPTER
9**SECTION QUIZ*****The Earliest Americans***

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best definition of the term.

- _____ 1. Beringia
a. narrowest section of the Americas today
b. narrowest section of the Americas during the Ice Age
c. Ice Age waterway dividing Asia and North America
d. Ice Age land bridge connecting Asia and North America
- _____ 2. Ice Age
a. period between about 1.9 million and 10,000 B.C.
b. period between about 1.0 million and 40,000 B.C.
c. period between about 40,000 and 10,000 B.C.
d. period between about 12,000 and 9500 B.C.
- _____ 3. Maize
a. chili
b. corn
c. gourd
d. squash
- _____ 4. Clovis, New Mexico, and Monte Verde, Chile
a. places where agriculture was first developed in the Americas
b. places where evidence of ancient human life have been found
c. places where ancient animal remains have been found in tar pits
d. places where the first civilizations in the Americas were founded
- _____ 5. Tehuacan Valley
a. southernmost tip of the Americas
b. site of the origin of the mammoth
c. site of the first cave dwellings in the Americas
d. site of early permanent villages in the Americas

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What were the main effects that the development of agriculture had on the ancient peoples of the Americas?

CHAPTER
9**SECTION QUIZ*****Early Mesoamerican Civilizations***

Section 2

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- a. Olmec
- b. Zapotec
- c. both
- d. neither

- _____ 1. They worshiped the jaguar spirit.
- _____ 2. They are considered a “mother culture.”
- _____ 3. They were an ancient people of Mesoamerica.
- _____ 4. They developed a means of moving massive sculptures.
- _____ 5. They dominated Oaxaca for more than a thousand years.
- _____ 6. They made their home in a fertile valley with a mild climate.
- _____ 7. They are well-known for sculpting monumental stone heads.
- _____ 8. Their civilization collapsed for reasons that remain a mystery.
- _____ 9. They developed early forms of a hieroglyphic writing system and a calendar.
- _____ 10. They built Monte Albán, the first real urban center in the Americas.
- _____ 11. They are the first people to have built a civilization in Mesoamerica.
- _____ 12. They lived in a hot, humid, rainy region covered with swamps and jungle.
- _____ 13. The remains of their communities have been discovered at San Lorenzo and La Venta.
- _____ 14. They are the first people to have colonized an area that is part of the present-day United States.
- _____ 15. They flourished from 1200 to 400 B.C. along the Gulf Coast of Mexico, in the modern-day states of Veracruz and Tabasco.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Judging from what you know about Olmec civilization, what was important to the Olmec people? Explain.



SECTION QUIZ

Early Civilizations of the Andes

Section 3

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the society that answers the question. There may be one, two, or three answers.

a. Chavín

b. Nazca

c. Moche

- _____ 1. Which society appears to have been extraordinarily wealthy and enjoyed a widely varied diet?
- _____ 2. Which society do archaeologists know flourished in what is now Peru?
- _____ 3. Which society do archaeologists know developed extensive irrigation systems?
- _____ 4. Which society is believed, based on images found on its artworks, to have been headhunters?
- _____ 5. Which society's influence is demonstrated to us primarily through the spread of its art styles and religious images?
- _____ 6. Which society appears to have built a primarily religious civilization lacking in political and economic organization?
- _____ 7. Which society that flourished between about 900 and 200 B.C. is considered the first influential society in South America?
- _____ 8. Which society is famous for creating huge drawings of plants and animals by scraping away stones to reveal the lighter soil underneath?

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What were some of the problems posed by geography that the ancient peoples of the Andes faced?

CHAPTER
10**SECTION QUIZ***The Rise of Islam*

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description.

A term or name may be used more than once or not at all.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------|
| a. hajj | f. Muslim | k. Bedouin |
| b. Islam | g. Sunna | l. Hijrah |
| c. Allah | h. Mecca | m. mosque |
| d. Five Pillars | i. Medina | n. shari'a |
| e. Qur'an | j. Torah | o. Khadijah |

- _____ 1. This is a nomadic, desert tribesman who joined with other tribesmen to begin the settlements from which the Muslim Empire sprang.
- _____ 2. In Arabic, this means "God."
- _____ 3. This city was the original home of Muhammad and became its most holy city.
- _____ 4. This refers to the migration in 622 of Muhammad and his followers from Mecca to Yathrib.
- _____ 5. This became Yathrib's new name.
- _____ 6. This is an Islamic house of worship.
- _____ 7. This means "one who has submitted."
- _____ 8. This is the Muslim holy book and is considered to be the true word of God only in its original Arabic version.
- _____ 9. This is Muhammad's example and, as such, is considered the model for living a proper Muslim life.
- _____ 10. This is what the duties of all Muslims are called.
- _____ 11. This is the system of law that regulates the family life, moral conduct, business life, and community life of Muslims.
- _____ 12. This is the pilgrimage that each Muslim strives to make at least once in a lifetime.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why do you suppose Muhammad's teachings and the subsequent establishment of Islam were as successful as they were?

SECTION QUIZ

Islam Expands

Section 2

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: By 750, the Muslim Empire stretched for approximately 6,000 miles, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Indus River. true

Example: The Abbasids moved the capital of the Muslim Empire to the city of Medina.
Baghdad

1. The word caliph means “Allah’s servant” and was the title given to each leader of the Muslim Empire following Muhammad. _____
2. The first four caliphs to rule after Muhammad’s death were elected by the Muslim community and were known as the “rightly chosen” caliphs. _____
3. During the Umayyad caliphate, the rulers moved the capital to Damascus and began to indulge in a luxurious lifestyle. _____
4. The group of Muslims that pursued a life of poverty and spirituality were called the Sufi. _____
5. The Abbasid caliphate, named after Muhammad’s daughter, was established in North Africa. _____
6. Al-Andalus was the name of the Muslim state formed in southern Spain by the Umayyads. _____
7. The Shi’a, the larger of the two main divisions of Islam, embrace Muhammad’s example as the best guide for how to lead a proper Muslim life. _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What characteristics of trade within the Muslim Empire made it so successful?

CHAPTER
10**SECTION QUIZ*****Muslim Culture***

Section 3

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. What was the capital of the Abbasid Empire?
- a. Cairo
 - b. Córdoba
 - c. Baghdad
 - d. Damascus
- _____ 2. What was the Fatimid capital?
- a. Cairo
 - b. Cordoba
 - c. Baghdad
 - d. Damascus
- _____ 3. The “protected people,” or the Jews, Christians, and Zoroastrians, were members of which class in the Muslim society?
- a. upper
 - b. second
 - c. third
 - d. lowest
- _____ 4. What was the name of the center of learning under Abbasid rule?
- a. House of Thought
 - b. House of Wisdom
 - c. House of Education
 - d. House of Scholarship
- _____ 5. Calligraphy is a type of what?
- a. handwriting
 - b. mapmaking
 - c. mathematics
 - d. scientific measurement
- _____ 6. Al-Khwarizmi was a scholar whose work with al-jabr contributed greatly to which field?
- a. medicine
 - b. astronomy
 - c. philosophy
 - d. mathematics

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What do you think was the most interesting or valuable contribution of the scholars and scientists of the Muslim world during the time covered by this section? Explain.



SECTION QUIZ

The Byzantine Empire

Section 1

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: Emperor Constantine rebuilt the city of Byzantium and named it Constantinople. _____ *true*

Example: Justinian sent an army under Belisarius to recover North Africa from the Ostrogoths. _____ *Vandals*

1. An icon is a religious doctrine. _____
2. The religious dispute over icons prompted the pope to excommunicate, or ban from the Church, a Byzantine emperor. _____
3. In the Roman Catholic Church, the patriarch and other bishops head the church as a group. _____
4. The Justinian Code is a four-part body of law created during the reign of the emperor Justinian. _____
5. Built during the reign of Justinian, the Hagia Sophia was intended to be the world’s most beautiful palace. _____
6. In 1054, a solution was found to the conflicts between the Roman Catholic Church in the West and the Orthodox Church in the East, which was to merge the churches. _____
7. The Cyrillic alphabet is named after St. Cyril, who invented it so that Slavic peoples could read the Bible in their own languages. _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Identify two words or phrases you would use to describe Byzantine culture and explain your choices.

SECTION QUIZ

The Russian Empire

Section 2

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that best answers the question.

A term may be used more than once or not at all.

- a. Olga
- b. czar
- c. Ivan III
- d. Slavs
- e. boyars
- f. Vikings
- g. Mongols
- h. Vladimir
- i. Yaroslav the Wise
- j. Alexander Nevsky

- _____ 1. Which prince of Moscow led the Russians to freedom from the Mongols?
- _____ 2. Which people attacked and demolished Kiev?
- _____ 3. Which term is the title of the Russian emperor and is the Russian version of the term *Caesar*?
- _____ 4. Which people came from the forest region north of the Black Sea?
- _____ 5. Which group of invaders probably founded Novgorod and later settled in Kiev?
- _____ 6. Who created a legal code for Kiev that emphasized and protected property and commerce?
- _____ 7. Who was the first member of the Kievan nobility to convert to Christianity?
- _____ 8. Under which Kievan ruler did all of the citizens of Kiev convert to Byzantine Christianity?
- _____ 9. Which Russian prince and military hero advised his fellow princes to cooperate with the Mongols?
- _____ 10. Which people's traditions were combined with those of the Greek Byzantines to provide the foundation for Russian culture?

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How did Kiev and Moscow each come to dominate Russia at different points in history?

CHAPTER
11

Section 3

SECTION QUIZ***Turkish Empires Rise in Anatolia*****A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. The Abbasids were rulers of the
a. Seljuk Empire.
b. Persian Empire.
c. Muslim Empire.
d. Turkish Empire.
- _____ 2. Which of the following is true of the mamelukes?
a. They were Persians.
b. They were originally slaves.
c. They were trained as merchants.
d. They were of little value to the Abbasids.
- _____ 3. In 945, when the Persians conquered Baghdad, the power to govern was assigned to the
a. vizier.
b. sultan.
c. caliph.
d. mamelukes.
- _____ 4. Seljuk culture was influenced most by
a. Arabic culture.
b. Jewish culture.
c. Persian culture.
d. Mongolian culture.
- _____ 5. In the Seljuk Empire, the vizier was a type of
a. political leader.
b. military leader.
c. religious leader.
d. royal bodyguard.
- _____ 6. Malik Shah was the last strong, effective
a. Seljuk leader.
b. Abbasid caliph.
c. Persian general.
d. Mongol warrior.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How did the Seljuks build their empire, and what led to its fall?

CHAPTER
12**SECTION QUIZ*****Tang and Song China***

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. The chronological order of Chinese dynasties was
a. Han → Sui → Song → Tang.
b. Han → Sui → Tang → Song.
c. Sui → Tang → Han → Song.
d. Sui → Song → Han → Tang.
- _____ 2. The fall of the Tang Dynasty was caused in great part by
a. the invention of gunpowder.
b. the imposition of heavy taxes.
c. the doubling of the Chinese population.
d. the restoration of the civil service system.
- _____ 3. Tang Taizong and Wu Zhao were emperors of the
a. Sui Dynasty.
b. Han Dynasty.
c. Song Dynasty.
d. Tang Dynasty.
- _____ 4. The invention of movable type speeded up the existing printing process mainly because the individual type
a. was smaller.
b. was easier to carve.
c. could be reused to print something else.
d. could be used to print more than one copy of the same page.
- _____ 5. All of the following were inventions of the Tang and Song dynasties EXCEPT
a. porcelain.
b. paper money.
c. the microscope.
d. the magnetic compass.
- _____ 6. In the Tang and Song dynasties, the new gentry gained social status through
a. noble birth.
b. employment.
c. land ownership.
d. trade and commerce.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

In what ways did the Tang and Song dynasties change Chinese society?

Section 2

SECTION QUIZ*The Mongol Conquests***A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Historically, peoples have tended to move west and south across the steppe mainly for reasons having to do with
- a. terrain.
 - b. climate.
 - c. waterways.
 - d. technology.
- _____ 2. A pastoralist makes a living by
- a. fighting.
 - b. growing food.
 - c. trading goods.
 - d. herding animals.
- _____ 3. Membership in a Mongol clan was determined by the members' claim of a common
- a. khanate.
 - b. religion.
 - c. ancestor.
 - d. way of life.
- _____ 4. Immediately following the death of Genghis Khan, the Mongol Empire was
- a. weakened by foreign invasions.
 - b. peacefully divided into four khanates.
 - c. fragmented by conflict among rival khans.
 - d. expanded into other areas of Asia by his successors.
- _____ 5. All of the following modern-day states were once part of the Mongol Empire EXCEPT
- a. India.
 - b. Russia.
 - c. South Korea.
 - d. North Korea.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How do you account for the success of the Mongols as empire builders?

Section 3

SECTION QUIZ

The Mongol Empire

A. Terms and Names Fill in each blank line with the name or term that best completes the statement.

1. As the emperor of China, Kublai Khan founded the _____ Dynasty.
2. Kublai Khan was the grandson of _____.
3. Unlike his ancestors, Kublai Khan lived most of his life in _____ instead of _____.
4. As the emperor of China, Kublai Khan built a new capital and palace at the site of the modern-day city of _____.
5. Kublai Khan assumed the title Great Khan, a role that, in theory, placed him in control of the entire _____.
6. Up until World War II, the largest seaborne invasion in history was one that the Mongols launched against _____.
7. In 1368, the last Mongol khan of China was overthrown and power was seized by _____.
8. Under Mongol rule, most of the highest government posts were awarded to two groups: _____ and _____.
9. _____ was the most famous European to visit China during the lifetime of Kublai Khan. Later, he described Kublai Khan and his court to Europeans.
10. Many traders traveled to and from China on the route called the _____.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How did Kublai Khan both strengthen and weaken the khanate in China?

CHAPTER
12

SECTION QUIZ

Feudal Powers in Japan

Section 4

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that the statement describes.

A term may be used more than once or not at all.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| a. Shinto | h. the Koreans |
| b. daimyo | i. the Japanese |
| c. shogun | j. Prince Shotoku |
| d. samurai | k. the Heian period |
| e. Bushido | l. the feudal period |
| f. Buddhism | m. the Kamakura shoguns |
| g. the Chinese | |

- _____ 1. In feudal Japan, what was a warrior called?
- _____ 2. In which period did a highly refined court society arise?
- _____ 3. What code of behavior has a name meaning “the way of the warrior”?
- _____ 4. Which title means “supreme general of the emperor’s army”?
- _____ 5. Which religion was introduced to Japan by immigrants?
- _____ 6. Which religion believed that an especially beautiful tree, rock, or mountain was the home of a *kami*?
- _____ 7. In which period were wars between rival lords commonplace?
- _____ 8. Which group first introduced the “Chinese influence” to Japan?
- _____ 9. Which people inhabited an archipelago consisting of 4,000 islands?
- _____ 10. Which period in Japanese history covers the years 794 to 1185?
- _____ 11. In which period did small farmers look to warlords for protection?
- _____ 12. Who ruled Japan when Kublai Khan attempted two naval invasions?
- _____ 13. Which native Japanese religion has a name meaning “way of the gods”?
- _____ 14. Who lived by a code of honor emphasizing bravery and loyalty and pledged to commit suicide rather than face defeat or dishonor?

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How was early Japan affected by contact with Koreans and Chinese?

CHAPTER
12**SECTION QUIZ*****Kingdoms of Southeast Asia and Korea***

Section 5

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the statement that is NOT true of the term.

- _____ 1. Southeast Asia
- It includes Vietnam.
 - It has a warm, humid tropical climate.
 - It lies to the north of China.
 - It lies between the Indian and Pacific oceans.
- _____ 2. Khmer Empire
- It was located in what is now Indonesia.
 - It was a main power on the Southeast Asian mainland.
 - Its people built city-and-temple complexes such as Angkor Wat.
 - Its prosperity was rooted in improved methods of rice cultivation.
- _____ 3. Srivijaya Empire
- It was a mainland empire.
 - It grew wealthy by taxing trade.
 - It included parts of Java, Borneo, and Sumatra.
 - Its capital, Palembang, became a great center of Buddhist learning.
- _____ 4. Ly Dynasty
- It ruled Vietnam.
 - It established Hanoi as its capital.
 - It encouraged agriculture and trade.
 - It was brought to an end by a Mongol occupation.
- _____ 5. Koryu Dynasty
- It ruled Korea.
 - It ruled during a long period of Mongol occupation.
 - Its system of government was modeled on that of India.
 - Its society was sharply divided between a land-owning aristocracy and the rest of the population.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

In a paragraph or two, discuss how India and China influenced early Southeast Asian and Korean kingdoms.

**SECTION QUIZ*****Charlemagne Unites Germanic Kingdoms***

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. All of the following resulted from the repeated invasions of the Germanic tribes that led to the fall of the Roman Empire EXCEPT
- the disruption of trade.
 - the declining in learning.
 - the ruralization of the population.
 - the establishment of a common language.
- _____ 2. The leader who brought Christianity to the Franks was
- Clovis.
 - Charlemagne.
 - Charles Martel.
 - Pepin the Short.
- _____ 3. A book of rules to be used for governing monasteries was written by
- Einhard.
 - Benedict.
 - Scholastica.
 - Venerable Bede.
- _____ 4. The person who was chiefly responsible for increasing the Church's secular role during the Middle Ages was
- Benedict.
 - Gregory I.
 - Charles Martel.
 - Venerable Bede.
- _____ 5. All of these Frankish leaders were part of the Carolingian Dynasty EXCEPT
- Clovis.
 - Charlemagne.
 - Louis the Pious.
 - Charles the Bald.
- _____ 6. The Treaty of Verdun ended
- Carolingian rule of the Franks.
 - a war between Franks and Muslims.
 - invasions by the Lombards into central Italy.
 - civil war in the empire established by Charlemagne.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How did the role of the Church develop and change during the early Middle Ages?

CHAPTER
13**SECTION QUIZ*****Feudalism in Europe***

Section 2

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. What was the ethnic background of the Vikings?
a. Asian c. Turkish
b. Arabic d. Germanic
- _____ 2. Which of the following groups was called the Northmen?
a. Franks c. Magyars
b. Vikings d. Lombards
- _____ 3. Which of the following groups were Turkish nomads?
a. Franks c. Magyars
b. Vikings d. Lombards
- _____ 4. Which of the following is a synonym for *serf*?
a. manor c. monk
b. peasant d. noble
- _____ 5. Under the system of feudalism, a fief belonged to which category?
a. tax c. land grant
b. weapon d. religious title
- _____ 6. In the feudal system, a tithe represented what part of a peasant's income?
a. 1 percent c. 25 percent
b. 10 percent d. 50 percent
- _____ 7. A tithe was a payment made to which type of person?
a. a lord c. a priest
b. a vassal d. a soldier
- _____ 8. In the feudal system, what was a manor?
a. a lord's estate
b. a right to use land
c. a customary way of doing things
d. an obligation to provide protection

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What was the cause and effect relationship between the breakdown of the strong central government of the Roman Empire and the development of feudalism?

Section 3

SECTION QUIZ*The Age of Chivalry***A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Despite the fact that all of the following were forbidden in the code of chivalry, knights were rarely punished for
- a. cowardice.
 - b. brutality to the weak.
 - c. disloyalty to a feudal lord.
- _____ 2. A knight was expected to fight bravely in defense of three masters, including
- a. the pope.
 - b. his squire.
 - c. his chosen lady.
- _____ 3. All of the following could be said about the tournaments held in the Middle Ages EXCEPT that they were
- a. used to test courage.
 - b. free of actual bloodshed.
 - c. a form of spectator sport.
- _____ 4. Knights most commonly traded military service for
- a. land.
 - b. social status.
 - c. monetary reward.
- _____ 5. Troubadours were
- a. foot soldiers.
 - b. poet-musicians.
 - c. knights-in-training.
- _____ 6. Eleanor of Aquitaine is famous for
- a. writing *The Song of Roland*.
 - b. weaving the Bayeux Tapestry.
 - c. becoming queen of England.
- _____ 7. *The Song of Roland* is an epic poem about a battle between French knights and
- a. Viking invaders.
 - b. Magyar invaders.
 - c. Muslim invaders.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What inconsistencies do you find in the way a noblewoman was regarded and treated in medieval society and in the requirements that were made of her?

CHAPTER
13**SECTION QUIZ***The Power of the Church*

Section 4

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. During the Middle Ages, the lowest-ranking members of the clergy were
a. abbots. c. bishops.
b. priests. d. peasants.
- _____ 2. One example of a sacrament is
a. baptism. c. eternal life.
b. Christmas. d. excommunication.
- _____ 3. In 1100, the Holy Roman Empire covered most of
a. the old Roman Empire.
b. what is present-day France.
c. what is present-day Europe.
d. what is present-day Germany.
- _____ 4. Canon law deals with issues under the authority of
a. the Church. c. the emperor.
b. the military. d. a feudal lord.
- _____ 5. Emperor Henry IV's punishment for defying the pope was
a. death. c. imprisonment.
b. torture. d. excommunication.
- _____ 6. The person who was so famous for his red beard that he was nicknamed Barbarossa was
a. Otto I. c. Frederick I.
b. Pope Leo III. d. Charlemagne.
- _____ 7. Considering the meaning of "lay investiture" and the controversy it created, it can be concluded that the word *lay* describes
a. lawful or legal actions.
b. taxes or penalty payments.
c. biblical scholars or Church officials.
d. people who are not members of the clergy.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why do you suppose there was such conflict between kings or emperors and the pope during this period of history?

CHAPTER
14**SECTION QUIZ*****Changes in Medieval Society***

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description.

A term may be used more than once or not at all.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| a. simony | f. Reconquista | k. lay investiture |
| b. Saladin | g. First Crusade | l. Romanesque style |
| c. Urban II | h. Second Crusade | m. St. Francis of Assisi |
| d. Inquisition | i. Third Crusade | n. Richard the |
| e. Gothic style | j. Fourth Crusade | Lion-hearted |

- _____ 1. the English king who led the Third Crusade
- _____ 2. the practice of selling positions in the Church
- _____ 3. the founder of the Franciscans and co-founder of the Poor Clares
- _____ 4. the pope who issued the call for the First Crusade
- _____ 5. the organized effort to drive the Muslims out of Spain
- _____ 6. the most famous and respected Muslim leader of his age
- _____ 7. the Crusade that resulted in the looting of Constantinople by Western Christians
- _____ 8. the Church court used in Spain to persecute Jews and Muslims
- _____ 9. the architectural style most closely associated with the Age of Faith
- _____ 10. the style of architecture intended to achieve greater light and height
- _____ 11. the Crusade that failed in its goal of recapturing the Crusader state of Edessa from the Turks
- _____ 12. the Crusade that resulted in the capture of Jerusalem by the Christians and the creation of four Crusader states
- _____ 13. the Crusade that resulted in the signing of a truce and an agreement to allow Christian pilgrims to visit Jerusalem

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

In a paragraph or two, discuss the causes and effects of the Crusades.

CHAPTER
14**SECTION QUIZ*****Trade, Towns, and Financial Revolution***

Section 2

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: The burghers of medieval towns were successful merchants and craftspeople.
_____ *true* _____

Example: A medieval guild was an association of people who lived in the same town.
_____ *worked at the same craft or trade* _____

1. Vernacular is the common diet of a place or region. _____
2. In medieval Europe, the Church considered usury, the selling of positions in the Church, a sin. _____
3. When the harness was improved, oxen could be successfully used for plowing and for pulling wagons. _____
4. In the Middle Ages, men who studied together at the great universities were known as scholastics. _____
5. Food production increased after about the year 800 when peasants adopted the four-field system of farming. _____
6. Thomas Aquinas is known for scholarly work that combined Christian belief with the ideas of the best thinkers of ancient Babylon. _____
7. Dante Alighiere wrote *The Canterbury Tales*, which describes a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket, around 1387 in English. _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Identify at least three ways in which medieval Europe was affected by improved agricultural practices. Why did improved farming techniques have these effects?

CHAPTER
14

Section 3

SECTION QUIZ***England and France Develop*****A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Who led the Norman conquest of England?
- a. Henry II
 - b. Alfred the Great
 - c. William the Conqueror
 - d. Richard the Lion-Hearted
- _____ 2. Which of the following kings was the first to claim all of England as his personal property?
- a. John
 - b. Henry II
 - c. William the Conqueror
 - d. Richard the Lion-Hearted
- _____ 3. To whom was Eleanor of Aquitaine married?
- a. Philip II
 - b. Henry II
 - c. Edward I
 - d. Richard the Lion-Hearted
- _____ 4. Which of the following correctly matches a Capetian king with one of his accomplishments?
- a. Philip II—founded the Capetian Dynasty
 - b. Philip IV—included commoners in the Estates General
 - c. Hugh Capet—was made a saint by the Roman Catholic Church
 - d. Louis IX—earned the title *Augustus* by greatly increasing French territory
- _____ 5. Who forced whom to sign the Magna Carta?
- a. The English nobility forced John to sign.
 - b. The Model Parliament forced Edward I to sign.
 - c. The English royal courts of justice forced Henry II to sign.
 - d. William the Conqueror forced the English nobility to sign.
- _____ 6. What provided the origin of English common law?
- a. Magna Carta
 - b. Norman conquest
 - c. Model Parliament
 - d. royal courts of justice

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What important steps toward democracy were taken by England and France between the 800s and the 1200s?

CHAPTER
14**SECTION QUIZ*****The Hundred Years' War and the Plague***

Section 4

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: The Capetian Dynasty began in France in 987. true

Example: The Model Parliament met in France in 1295. England

1. The Church was weakened when Pope Clement V began the practice of locating the pope's residence in Paris.
2. The Great Schism involved a dispute over who was the one true ruler of France.
3. The bubonic plague killed approximately one third of the population of Europe.
4. The scholar John Wycliff preached that Jesus Christ is the true head of the Church.
5. The French troops who broke the siege of Orléans were led into battle by King Charles VI.
6. Thomas Aquinas was burned at the stake as a heretic for teaching that the Bible had greater authority than the pope.
7. The most effective fighters at the battles of Crécy, Poitiers, and Agincourt, were the English longbowmen.
8. When Pope Boniface VIII declared that monarchs must always obey popes, King Philip IV of France had the pope excommunicated.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What were the main causes and effects of the Hundred Years' War?

CHAPTER
15**SECTION QUIZ***North and Central African Societies*

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. What type of society are the Efe?
a. a Muslim theocracy
b. a stateless, patrilineal society
c. a stateless, matrilineal society
d. a hunter-gatherer, forest society
- _____ 2. What is emphasized by the age-set system?
a. the equality of boys and girls in a society
b. the duties and roles associated with varying ages
c. the loyalty that people from different age groups owe to each other
d. the freedom enjoyed by those who have not reached adulthood
- _____ 3. Where is the region known as the Maghrib located?
a. along the Nile River
b. along the Persian Gulf
c. along the Atlantic Ocean
d. along the Mediterranean Sea
- _____ 4. In general, where were the Muslim states of Africa established?
a. North Africa
b. East Africa
c. South Africa
d. West Africa
- _____ 5. The Almohads and the Almoravids were alike in many ways. Which of the following is true only of the Almohads?
a. They unified the Maghrib.
b. They were Berber peoples.
c. They were Muslim reformers.
d. They made Marrakech their capital.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What were the political and social structures of Africa's stateless societies between 800 and 1500? Be sure to discuss the role played by lineage groups.

CHAPTER
15**SECTION QUIZ*****West African Civilizations***

Section 2

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the description that does NOT match the West African empire, state, or people.

- _____ 1. Ghana
- a. was influenced by Islam.
 - b. grew rich by taxing the gold-salt trade.
 - c. was overrun by the Muslim Almoravids.
 - d. was the largest empire ever to exist in West Africa.
- _____ 2. Mali
- a. was an empire in the Sahara.
 - b. was ruled by Sundiata and Mansa Musa.
 - c. was visited by the traveler and historian, Ibn Battuta.
 - d. grew rich by participating in the gold-salt trade.
- _____ 3. Songhai
- a. controlled important gold-salt trade routes.
 - b. was an empire built through military conquest.
 - c. was ruled by Sunni Ali and Askia Muhammad.
 - d. was known for developing advanced weaponry.
- _____ 4. Hausa people
- a. formed a savanna culture.
 - b. were located on important trade routes.
 - c. dominated the West African gold trade.
 - d. developed powerful, independent city-states.
- _____ 5. Yoruba people
- a. were a forest civilization.
 - b. spoke a common language.
 - c. built the Ife and Oyo kingdoms.
 - d. lacked a centralized form of government.
- _____ 6. Benin
- a. encouraged artistic efforts.
 - b. traded with the Portuguese.
 - c. was a savanna civilization.
 - d. was organized as a kingdom.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What helped societies in West Africa to obtain wealth and stability? What was destructive to them? Use examples to support your ideas.

CHAPTER
15

Section 3

SECTION QUIZ***Eastern City-States and Southern Empires*****A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. The Swahili language is a mixture of Bantu languages and
a. Arabic. c. Persian.
b. Indian. d. Portuguese.
- _____ 2. Most of the raw materials that exchanged hands in the East African trade came from
a. India. c. Africa.
b. China. d. Portugal.
- _____ 3. The city-state of Kilwa became an important trading center mainly because of its location in relation to
a. India and southern Africa.
b. eastern and western Africa.
c. northern and southern Africa.
d. the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.
- _____ 4. The event that had the greatest effect on the growth of Islam in East Africa was
a. the arrival of the Portuguese.
b. the increase in trade and commerce.
c. the enslavement of Africans.
d. the chaos and disruption of wars and conquest.
- _____ 5. Archaeologists believe that the Great Enclosure of Great Zimbabwe was mainly intended to
a. defend the city.
b. convince Africans to convert to Islam.
c. hold enslaved persons awaiting shipment to foreign markets.
d. impress visitors with the power of Great Zimbabwe and its rulers.
- _____ 6. The name Mutapa came from a phrase meaning
a. gold. c. conqueror.
b. salt mine. d. slave holder.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why did cities thrive on the East African coast in the 1300s? How were such cities as Kilwa, Sofala, and Mombasa and the Mutapa Empire affected by the arrival of the Portuguese in the late 1400s?

CHAPTER
16**SECTION QUIZ*****North American Societies***

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the culture that matches the description. Not all cultures will be used.

- a. Anasazi
- b. Hohokam
- c. Mississippian
- d. Plains Indians
- e. Pueblo peoples
- f. Northeastern woodland peoples
- g. Pacific Northwest peoples

- _____ 1. This agricultural culture of the Southwest was one of the earliest and most successful in the region. The people were influenced by the Anasazi, their neighbors to the north, as well as by Mesoamerican peoples to the south.
- _____ 2. This early culture existed in the Four Corners area. The people built huge cliff dwellings and apartment-style dwellings in villages known as pueblos. Pueblo Bonito is the one of the largest of these villages. By 1200, all of the pueblos of this culture had been abandoned.
- _____ 3. This culture included the Kwakiutl, Nootka, and Haida. Their most important resource was the sea. Differences in wealth led to the creation of social classes. Families displayed their rank and wealth by giving away food, drink, and gifts in the elaborate potlatch ceremony.
- _____ 4. This culture was made up of a number of eastern tribes. Despite sharing a similar environment, these tribes developed a variety of cultures and often fought over land. However, five of these tribes came together to create the political alliance known as the Iroquois League.
- _____ 5. This culture was the last of the great Mound Builder societies that arose in the wooded lands east of the Mississippi River. The people of this culture, led by priest-rulers, constructed gigantic temple-topped pyramids. They created thriving villages based on farming and trade. The most important of these was Cahokia, where as many as 30,000 people lived.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What are some of the customs and practices that many early peoples of North America had in common?

CHAPTER
16

Section 2

SECTION QUIZ***Maya Kings and Cities*****A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Tikal was the name of an important Maya
a. god.
b. city.
c. king.
d. ball game.
- _____ 2. Glyphs were used for
a. Maya jewelry.
b. the Maya writing system.
c. Maya construction.
d. the Maya system of currency.
- _____ 3. An early Maya most probably would have used a codex
a. to bring rains.
b. to make human sacrifices to the gods.
c. to keep track of important historical events.
d. to predict whether the day would be lucky or not.
- _____ 4. The *Popol Vuh* is a Maya story about the
a. end of the world.
b. creation of the world.
c. birth of Maya civilization.
d. decline of Maya civilization.
- _____ 5. The decline of the Maya occurred
a. several hundred years before the Spanish arrived in the Americas.
b. just a few years before the Spanish arrived.
c. just a few years after the Spanish arrived.
d. several hundred years after the Spanish arrived.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What are some of the reasons that we consider the early Maya a highly complex civilization?

CHAPTER
16**SECTION QUIZ*****The Aztecs Control Central Mexico***

Section 3

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the description that is NOT true of the term or name.

- _____ 1. Aztec
- a. They entered into the Triple Alliance.
 - b. They were an extremely warlike people.
 - c. They believed that their sun god needed human blood.
 - d. They worked to establish loyalty among conquered peoples.
- _____ 2. Toltec
- a. They built pyramids and temples.
 - b. They entered into the Triple Alliance.
 - c. They were an extremely warlike people.
 - d. They dominated central Mexico before the Aztec did.
- _____ 3. Tenochtitlán
- a. It was an Aztec city.
 - b. It was a planned city.
 - c. It was built on an island.
 - d. Its exact location is unknown.
- _____ 4. Teotihuacán
- a. Its most valuable trade item was obsidian.
 - b. It was organized as a city-state.
 - c. It built an empire by conquering all of its neighbors.
 - d. It was the first major civilization of central Mexico.
- _____ 5. Quetzalcoatl
- a. He was a war god.
 - b. He was depicted as a feathered serpent.
 - c. He was a god of the Toltec and the Aztec, among others.
 - d. His followers believed that his return would result in a golden age.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How did the Aztecs go from being a poor, nomadic people to being wealthy empire builders?

CHAPTER
16

Section 4

SECTION QUIZ***The Inca Create a Mountain Empire*****A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Pachacuti stands out in Inca history as the
a. leader who led the Inca into Peru.
b. ruler who expanded the kingdom into an empire.
c. first emperor to occupy Machu Picchu.
d. first emperor to claim kinship with the sun god.
- _____ 2. In Incan tradition, the ayllu was
a. a system of messenger-runners.
b. the custom of worshipping dead rulers.
c. the small-group structure used for community work projects.
d. the group of 11 noble lineages believed to be descended from the sun god.
- _____ 3. In the Incan Empire, mita was a type of
a. labor tribute.
b. written language.
c. irrigation system.
d. freeze-dried potato eaten during food shortages.
- _____ 4. The Inca used the quipu to
a. record data.
b. carry messages.
c. predict the future.
d. keep track of dates of religious significance.
- _____ 5. The decline of the Inca Empire can be traced to a
a. natural disaster.
b. struggle between rivals for the Inca throne.
c. weak emperor who was unable to hold the empire together.
d. war between the Incan and a powerful Mesoamerican people.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How did the Incan system of government help to unify and strengthen the empire?

**SECTION QUIZ*****Italy: Birthplace of the Renaissance***

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. The period of European history known as the Renaissance roughly covers the time from
- a. 1100 to 1400.
 - b. 1200 to 1500.
 - c. 1300 to 1600.
 - d. 1400 to 1700.
- _____ 2. The best synonym for *secular* is
- a. *new*.
 - b. *worldly*.
 - c. *humane*.
 - d. *religious*.
- _____ 3. To become known as an important patron, one most needed to be
- a. wealthy.
 - b. creative.
 - c. religious.
 - d. intellectual.
- _____ 4. The technique known as perspective is most useful in the creation of
- a. drama.
 - b. sculpture.
 - c. two-dimensional art.
 - d. the sonnet form in poetry.
- _____ 5. A person who produces work “in the vernacular” is one who
- a. relies on realism.
 - b. uses only natural light.
 - c. uses a verse form of writing.
 - d. writes in a local, rather than a classical, language.
- _____ 6. The intellectual and cultural movement known as humanism arose from the study of
- a. medieval scholarship.
 - b. original Christian writings.
 - c. classical Greek and Roman culture.
 - d. the contributions of the Tang and Song dynasties.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What do you think were the major causes of the European Renaissance? Explain your answer.

Section 2

SECTION QUIZ

*The Northern Renaissance***A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Renaissance painters in Flanders, as in Italy, tended to produce work that was
a. realistic.
b. idealistic.
c. distorted.
d. formal and tightly structured.
- _____ 2. In Greek, the word *utopia* means
a. “highest.”
b. “no place.”
c. “everywhere.”
d. “an ideal place.”
- _____ 3. The first use of movable type was in
a. Greece.
b. Germany.
c. Italy.
d. China.
- _____ 4. The printing press was invented by
a. Jan van Eyck.
b. Johann Gutenberg.
c. Peter Bruegel the Elder.
d. Hans Holbein the Younger.
- _____ 5. Which of the following correctly matches the author with something he or she wrote?
a. Thomas More and *Utopia*
b. Christine de Pizan and *Hamlet*
c. William Shakespeare and *The Praise of Folly*
d. Desiderius Erasmus and *Gargantua and Pantagruel*
- _____ 6. Which of the following did Desiderius Erasmus and Thomas More have in common?
a. Both were French.
b. Both wrote only in English.
c. Both were considered humanists.
d. Both rejected religion and the Bible.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What was one important and lasting result of the invention of the printing press?
Explain why it came about.



SECTION QUIZ

Luther Leads the Reformation

Section 3

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that best answers the question.

A term or name may be used more than once or not at all.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| a. Lutheran | f. Pope Leo X | k. Anne Boleyn |
| b. Protestant | g. Emperor Charles V | l. Elizabeth I |
| c. Anglican | h. Catherine of Aragon | m. annul |
| d. Edict of Worms | i. Peace of Augsburg | n. recant |
| e. indulgence | j. Act of Supremacy | o. Edward VI |

- _____ 1. Who was the last of Henry VIII's children to rule England?
- _____ 2. Which official measure made the king, instead of the pope, the head of the English Church?
- _____ 3. Who was the wife of a king of England, the mother of a queen of England, and the aunt of an emperor of the Holy Roman Empire?
- _____ 4. Whom did Henry VIII want to marry badly enough to prompt his break with the Roman Catholic Church and the pope?
- _____ 5. Which term originally referred to a German prince who was not loyal to the pope?
- _____ 6. Which term means "to take back a statement"?
- _____ 7. Who was the first of Henry VIII's children to rule England?
- _____ 8. Which official measure made it a crime to give Martin Luther food or shelter?
- _____ 9. Which term refers to a pardon that releases a sinner from a penalty for committing a sin?
- _____ 10. Who was beheaded after being unable to produce a male heir for Henry VIII?
- _____ 11. Which term means "to set aside"?
- _____ 12. Who ruled England beginning in 1558?

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why do you think some of the German princes supported the pope while others supported Luther's ideas?

CHAPTER
17

SECTION QUIZ

The Reformation Continues

Section 4

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. The followers of John Knox became known as
a. Amish.
b. Quakers.
c. Lutherans.
d. Presbyterians.
- _____ 2. Predestination was one of the main doctrines of
a. theocracy.
b. Calvinism.
c. Lutheranism.
d. the Catholic Reformation.
- _____ 3. The founder of the religious order known as the Jesuits was
a. Matthew Zell.
b. St. Bartholomew.
c. Ignatius of Loyola.
d. Marguerite of Navarre.
- _____ 4. The education of children and missionaries was the principal goal of
a. the Jesuits.
b. the Huguenots.
c. the Anabaptists.
d. the Presbyterians.
- _____ 5. The Council of Trent agreed that
a. Christians need only faith for salvation.
b. the Church's interpretation of the Bible is final.
c. priests cannot pardon sinners for committing sins.
d. the Bible is the only authority for guiding Christian life.
- _____ 6. Only the baptism of adults was valid to the
a. Jesuits.
b. Anglicans.
c. Calvinists.
d. Anabaptists.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Although Calvinism was severely restrictive, many people admired the way of life in Geneva, where it controlled the society. Why do you think this was so?

CHAPTER
18**SECTION QUIZ*****The Ottomans Build a Vast Empire***

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the person who matches the description. A person may be used more than once.

- a. Timur
- b. Osman
- c. Mehmed II
- d. Suleyman I
- e. Selim the Grim

- _____ 1. The Ottoman Empire reached its peak size and grandeur during his reign.
- _____ 2. In the West, he was called Othman, and his followers were known as Ottomans.
- _____ 3. He was known both as “the Lawgiver” and as “the Magnificent.”
- _____ 4. He earned the title “the Conqueror” by leading the Ottomans in conquering Constantinople.
- _____ 5. He was a warrior who became an able ruler. He turned the Hagia Sophia into a mosque and changed the name of Constantinople to Istanbul.
- _____ 6. In the 15th century, this warrior and conqueror from Samarkand in Central Asia briefly interrupted the rise of the Ottoman Empire.
- _____ 7. He conquered Russia, Persia, and northern India. He died on his way to conquer China.
- _____ 8. He captured Mecca and Medina, the holiest cities of Islam, and Cairo, the intellectual center of the Muslim world. He also expanded the Ottoman Empire into Syria, Palestine, and North Africa.
- _____ 9. As the first Ottoman leader, he built a small state in Anatolia that his successors would expand. He died not realizing that his conquests marked the birth of one of history’s largest and longest-lived empires.
- _____ 10. As a military leader, he expanded the Ottoman Empire into Central Europe, North Africa, and Central Asia. As a political leader, he streamlined the government bureaucracy, simplified the system of taxation, and revamped the laws of the empire.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Compare the ghazi with the janissary, and the role that each played in the Ottoman Empire. Which was part of the *devshirme* system?

CHAPTER
18**SECTION QUIZ*****Cultural Blending CASE STUDY: The Safavid Empire***

Section 2

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. All of the following contributed to the cultural blending that created Ottoman culture EXCEPT
- trade.
 - conquest.
 - migration.
 - the pursuit of religious converts.
- _____ 2. Originally, the Safavids were members of
- the janissary forces.
 - the Ottoman Dynasty.
 - a powerful Turkish family.
 - an Islamic religious brotherhood.
- _____ 3. Isma'il was all of the following EXCEPT
- a shah.
 - a Safavid.
 - a Shi'i Muslim.
 - an Anatolian Turk.
- _____ 4. Isma'il conquered most of what is now
- Iran.
 - Iraq.
 - Egypt.
 - Turkey.
- _____ 5. The person who rebuilt Esfahan was
- Isma'il.
 - Suleyman.
 - Shah Abbas.
 - Nadir Shah Afshar.
- _____ 6. The group that provided the model on which the Safavids based their government was
- the Uzbek.
 - the Chinese.
 - the Ottomans.
 - the "redheads."

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What did Shah Abbas do to bring on a golden age for the Safavid Empire?

CHAPTER
18**SECTION QUIZ***The Mughals Empire in India*

Section 3

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description.

Not all terms will be used.

- a. Sikhs
- b. Babur
- c. Akbar
- d. Hindus
- e. Jahangir
- f. Mughals
- g. Muslims
- h. Nur Jahan
- i. Aurangzeb
- j. Shah Jahan

- _____ 1. This is the religious group to which the Mughal emperors belonged.
- _____ 2. This Mughal emperor built the Taj Mahal in memory of his beloved wife.
- _____ 3. Their religious beliefs are a mixture of the doctrines of Buddhism, Hinduism, and Sufism.
- _____ 4. Although this son of Akbar was an extremely weak ruler, he wisely left the affairs of state to his more capable wife.
- _____ 5. Known as the “Great One,” he added more territory to the lands conquered by Babur than did any other Mughal emperor.
- _____ 6. It was under this Mughal emperor that the empire expanded to its greatest size. Even so, the power of the empire weakened greatly during his reign.
- _____ 7. His kingdom was stolen from him when he was a boy. As a young man, he regained it along with other lands, thus laying the foundation for the vast Mughal Empire.
- _____ 8. This is the group to whom Khusrau turned for aid when he rebelled against his father. As a result, this group became the target of the Mughals’ particular hatred.
- _____ 9. She was a Persian princess who married a son of Akbar’s and became a brilliant politician. When her husband proved weak, she took the opportunity to rule India in his name.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why is the reign of Akbar considered a golden age of the Mughal Empire?

CHAPTER
19**SECTION QUIZ*****Europeans Explore the East***

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. What European nation profited most from trade with the East in the years directly following the Crusades?
- a. Italy
b. Spain
c. France
d. England
- _____ 2. Which nation did Prince Henry help to take the lead in overseas exploration?
- a. Italy
b. Spain
c. Portugal
d. the Netherlands
- _____ 3. In the 1400s, what was the most important trade good from the East?
- a. tea
b. silk
c. spices
d. porcelain
- _____ 4. Bartolomeu Dias captained the first European ship to sail what route?
- a. west across the Atlantic Ocean
b. along the West Coast of Africa
c. across the Indian Ocean to India
d. around the southern tip of Africa
- _____ 5. What did Vasco da Gama succeed in gaining for Portugal?
- a. control of the Spice Islands
b. a sea route between Portugal and India
c. a sea route between Portugal and China
d. profitable trade with the Philippine Islands
- _____ 6. The Line of Demarcation established a boundary between which two regions?
- a. Portugal and Spain
b. claimed and unclaimed lands
c. new lands Portugal could claim and those Spain could claim
d. the part of the world that was under the pope's control and the part that was not
- _____ 7. By the 1700s, which nation's East India Company dominated the Indian Ocean trade?
- a. France
b. England
c. Portugal
d. the Netherlands

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What inspired Europeans to begin exploring foreign lands in the 1400s? What made it possible for them to begin these explorations?

CHAPTER
19**SECTION QUIZ*****China Limits European Contacts***

Section 2

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description.

A term may be used more than once or not at all.

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| a. Korea | h. Manchus |
| b. Dutch | i. Zheng He |
| c. Kangxi | j. Qian-long |
| d. Yonglo | k. Netherlands |
| e. Chinese | l. Great Britain |
| f. Hongwu | m. Qing Dynasty |
| g. Mongols | n. Ming Dynasty |

- _____ 1. This dynasty was founded in the mid 1600s.
- _____ 2. The Qing Dynasty was founded by a member of this group.
- _____ 3. This son of peasants founded the Ming Dynasty.
- _____ 4. This dynasty included the rulers Kangxi and Qian-long.
- _____ 5. This dynasty ruled China following the end of Mongol rule.
- _____ 6. This nation was a vassal state of China during the Qing Dynasty.
- _____ 7. This Chinese ruler attempted to expand China's tribute system by sponsoring voyages of exploration.
- _____ 8. This Chinese ruler moved the Chinese capital to Beijing, where he built the palace complex known as the Forbidden City.
- _____ 9. This nation's trade representatives won the favor of Chinese emperors by accepting restrictions on trade, paying tribute, and kowtowing.
- _____ 10. This Chinese Muslim explorer led seven voyages of exploration to places such as Southeast Asia, India, Arabia, and eastern Africa.
- _____ 11. This emperor ruled China for 60 years. He won popularity with the people by reducing government expenses and cutting taxes and won the support of the intellectuals by offering them government positions.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What were the main aspects of everyday life under China's Ming and Qing dynasties?
Be sure to note some of the changes that affected the Chinese people during this period.

CHAPTER
19**SECTION QUIZ*****Japan Returns to Isolation***

Section 3

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Under Japan's new system of feudalism, the daimyo were
a. warlords.
b. emperors.
c. religious leaders.
d. peasant foot soldiers.
- _____ 2. The Tokugawa Shogunate was a type of
a. cultural institution.
b. religious authority.
c. military government.
d. commercial partnership or organization.
- _____ 3. Kabuki is a type of
a. music.
b. drama.
c. poetry.
d. religion.
- _____ 4. The leader whose rule ended the "warring states" period, even though he did not succeed in unifying Japan, was
a. Oda Nobunaga.
b. Toyotomi Hideyoshi.
c. Tokugawa Ieyasu.
d. Tokugawa Hidetada.
- _____ 5. In 1600, the person who finally completed the long process of unifying Japan was
a. Matsuo Basho.
b. Oda Nobunaga.
c. Tokugawa Ieyasu.
d. Toyotomi Hideyoshi.
- _____ 6. Haiku is a type of
a. literature.
b. ritual suicide.
c. fortified castle.
d. riddle in Zen Buddhism.
- _____ 7. Tokugawa Ieyasu used the "alternate attendance policy" to control the
a. daimyo.
b. peasants.
c. merchants.
d. foreign traders.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What was the "closed country policy," and how did it affect Japan?

CHAPTER
20**SECTION QUIZ***Spain Builds an American Empire*

Section 1

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: In 1680, Popé led a successful revolt against the Spanish. true

Example: As a result of Popé’s uprising, the Apache regained control of their lands.
Pueblo

1. Today’s mestizos are descendants of Portuguese colonists and Native Americans. _____
2. Hernándo Cortés marched his force of about 600 men through Mexico to conquer the Aztec Empire. _____
3. In 1492, Christopher Columbus set sail east across the Indian Ocean in search of a trade route to Asia and its riches. _____
4. The purpose of Christopher Columbus’s second voyage to the Americas was to establish Spanish colonies on the islands of the Caribbean. _____
5. The encomiendas were Spanish explorers who conquered and colonized areas of what are now Mexico, South America, and the United States. _____
6. Montezuma II, the leader of the Arawak people of Brazil, fell out of favor with his subjects over his response to the Spanish conquest. _____
7. Francisco Pizarro and his army defeated the Inca by killing a largely unarmed group and then kidnapping and murdering their king. _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Do you think the native peoples of the Americas could have successfully defended their civilizations if they had been more suspicious of the first Spanish to arrive? Explain.

CHAPTER
20**SECTION QUIZ***The Atlantic Slave Trade*

Section 3

A. Terms and Names Answer the following questions on the lines provided.

1. Why did the trade in African slaves increase dramatically in the seventh century?

2. What are some ways in which slavery in African and Muslim societies was different from slavery in the Americas?

3. What are some reasons that Africans were considered ideal laborers for the plantations and mines of the European colonists in the Americas?

4. What are three nations, continents, or regions that were an essential part of the triangular trade network?

5. What are some of the goods that were essential to the triangular trade network?

6. What was the starting point and what were the ending points of the middle passage?

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What were some of the ways in which the Atlantic slave trade affected African and American societies from the 1400s to the 1800s?



SECTION QUIZ

The Columbian Exchange and Global Trade

Section 4

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: The Columbian Exchange began with the arrival of Christopher Columbus in the Caribbean. _____ *true*

Example: The transfer of disease that was part of the Columbian Exchange was most deadly to the native peoples of Europe. _____ *the Americas*

1. The joint-stock company of the 1500s and 1600s was very similar to today's corporation. _____
2. Capitalism is an economic system based on public ownership of property and the investment of wealth to earn profit. _____
3. Most European joint-stock companies of the 1500s and 1600s were founded for the purpose of fighting wars. _____
4. New business and trade practices in Europe during the 16th and 17th centuries took place before the establishment of colonial empires in the Americas. _____
5. As part of the Columbian Exchange, corn and potatoes were carried west across the Pacific Ocean for the first time. _____
6. As part of the Columbian Exchange, tobacco and tomatoes were carried west across the Pacific Ocean for the first time. _____
7. According to mercantilism, a favorable balance of trade results when the value of the goods sold by a country equals the value of the goods bought by that country. _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What was mercantilism? How and why did it encourage European colonization of the Americas?



SECTION QUIZ

Spain's Empire and European Absolutism

Section 1

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: Rembrandt van Rijn was a Dutch painter. _____ *true*

Example: In *The Night Watch*, Jan Vermeer portrayed a group of city guards.
_____ *Rembrandt van Rijn*

1. Philip II of Spain lived within the walls of his gray, granite palace called the Escorial.

2. The Portuguese Armada was defeated in 1588 by stormy weather and the English navy.

3. During the 1600s, the Spanish gradually replaced the Italians as the bankers of Europe.

4. The republic formed by the United Provinces of Spain was an unusual type of government for 16th-century Europe. _____
5. In his novel, *Don Quixote de la Mancha*, Miguel de Cervantes wrote about a poor Spanish nobleman who chases after windmills. _____
6. Philip II believed it was his duty to defend Protestantism from its enemies in Europe and the Ottoman Empire. _____
7. England failed to develop a middle class in the 1500s because the tax burden on the lower classes prevented their ability to begin businesses. _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What is an absolute monarch? How was absolutism encouraged by the belief in the divine right of monarchs and the upheavals of the times?

CHAPTER
21**SECTION QUIZ***The Reign of Louis XIV*

Section 2

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description.

A term may be used more than once or not at all.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Versailles | g. Edict of Nantes | m. Michel de Montaigne |
| b. intendants | h. Cardinal Mazarin | n. Henry IV (Henry of Navarre) |
| c. Huguenots | i. Thirty Years' War | o. War of the Spanish Succession |
| d. Louis XIII | j. Cardinal Richelieu | |
| e. Louis XIV | k. Treaty of Nijmegen | |
| f. René Descartes | l. Jean Baptiste Colbert | |

- _____ 1. was known as the Sun King.
- _____ 2. became first king of the Bourbon dynasty.
- _____ 3. is the magnificent palace built for Louis XIV.
- _____ 4. was a Protestant prince who became a Catholic king.
- _____ 5. was a writer who became a skeptic and developed the essay form.
- _____ 6. were government agents who collected taxes and administered justice.
- _____ 7. was the conflict that was waged to prevent the union of the French and Spanish thrones.
- _____ 8. fought against Catholics in eight wars in France between 1562 and 1598.
- _____ 9. was the king who increased the power of the intendants at the expense of the nobility.
- _____ 10. was a declaration of religious tolerance issued by Henry IV and canceled by Louis XIV.
- _____ 11. was the minister to Louis XIV whose policies drove nobles to rebel against the boy king.
- _____ 12. was the minister of finance under Louis XIV whose policies of mercantilism caused France's economy to grow and prosper.
- _____ 13. was the minister to Louis XIII who took steps to strengthen the power of the monarchy at the expense of the Huguenots and the nobility.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How did religious and political turmoil in France encourage absolutism? How did it encourage skepticism?

CHAPTER
21**SECTION QUIZ*****Central European Monarchs Clash***

Section 3

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Most of the early battles of the Thirty Years' War were won by the
a. Calvinists.
b. Hapsburgs.
c. French Catholics.
d. German Protestants.
- _____ 2. In the mid-1600s, the group that was LEAST dependent on the labor of serfs was
a. the Ottoman Empire.
b. the kingdom of Poland.
c. the Holy Roman Empire.
d. the nations of western Europe.
- _____ 3. Under Maria Theresa, Austria's greatest enemy was
a. Prussia.
b. Hungary.
c. Bohemia.
d. the Ottoman Empire.
- _____ 4. Frederick II came to power as the
a. king of Prussia.
b. king of Austria.
c. elector of Brandenburg.
d. emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.
- _____ 5. The War of the Austrian Succession was fought over the possession of lands belonging to
a. Charles VI.
b. Frederick II.
c. Ferdinand II.
d. Maria Theresa.
- _____ 6. In Europe, the Seven Years' War resulted in
a. no exchange of territories in Europe.
b. Germany's becoming part of France.
c. Bohemia's becoming part of Austria.
d. Hungary's becoming part of the Ottoman Empire.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What were some of the most important results of the Thirty Years' War?

CHAPTER
21**SECTION QUIZ*****Absolute Rulers of Russia***

Section 4

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. The first Russian ruler to adopt the title *czar*, meaning “caesar,” was
a. Peter the Great.
b. Ivan the Terrible.
c. Michael Romanov.
d. Anastasia Romanov.
- _____ 2. Ivan the Terrible’s cruelty was aimed mainly at
a. serfs.
b. priests.
c. nobles.
d. merchants.
- _____ 3. In Russia, the boyars were
a. merchants.
b. career soldiers.
c. slave-like laborers.
d. landowning nobles.
- _____ 4. Peter the Great’s main reason for visiting the West was to
a. gain allies for Russia.
b. gain a warm-water seaport for Russia.
c. learn about Western customs and technology.
d. impress the West with Russia’s learning and technology.
- _____ 5. At the time that Peter the Great took the throne, the most essential part of the Russian economy was
a. serfs.
b. colonies.
c. trade relations with Europe.
d. merchants and bankers.
- _____ 6. The site for St. Petersburg was chosen because it was near
a. Moscow.
b. Peter’s favorite palace.
c. water routes to Europe.
d. major roadways to Europe.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why did Peter the Great decide to westernize Russia, and what are some things he did to accomplish this?

CHAPTER
21**SECTION QUIZ*****Parliament Limits the English Monarchy***

Section 5

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description.

A term may be used more than once or not at all.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| a. James I | g. Restoration | m. English Civil War |
| b. James II | h. Bill of Rights | n. absolute monarchy |
| c. William | i. habeas corpus | o. constitutional |
| d. Charles I | j. cabinet system | monarchy |
| e. Charles II | k. Petition of Right | |
| f. Parliament | l. Oliver Cromwell | |

- _____ 1. This began when Charles II took the throne.
- _____ 2. This king of England lost the English Civil War.
- _____ 3. This king of England was tried and then put to death.
- _____ 4. This Catholic king of England was replaced by William and Mary.
- _____ 5. Parliament's financial power was an obstacle to this type of government.
- _____ 6. This Puritan leader ruled England after the end of the English Civil War.
- _____ 7. This Puritan leader abolished the monarchy and ruled as a military dictator.
- _____ 8. This document made clear the limits on royal power after the Glorious Revolution.
- _____ 9. This king of England came to power as a result of the Glorious Revolution.
- _____ 10. This king of Scotland inherited Elizabeth I's throne as well as her conflicts with Parliament.
- _____ 11. This prevented monarchs from jailing people for purely political reasons and from indefinitely holding prisoners without trial.
- _____ 12. This was adopted to prevent disagreements between the monarchy and Parliament from bringing government to a standstill.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What were some of the most important political changes that resulted from the Glorious Revolution?



SECTION QUIZ

The Scientific Revolution

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the name that matches the description. Not all names will be used.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| a. Galen | g. Edward Jenner |
| b. Aristotle | h. Galileo Galilei |
| c. Tycho Brahe | i. Anders Celsius |
| d. Robert Boyle | j. René Descartes |
| e. Isaac Newton | k. Johannes Kepler |
| f. Francis Bacon | l. Nicolaus Copernicus |

- _____ 1. This brilliant mathematician used the data of Tycho Brahe to prove the accuracy of Copernicus's basic ideas about the motion of the planets.
- _____ 2. This great mathematician and physicist brought together some of the theories and discoveries of Copernicus, Kepler, and Galileo under a single theory of motion known as the law of universal gravitation.
- _____ 3. This pioneer of the use of the scientific method in chemistry is considered the founder of modern chemistry. He is best known for the discovery of a law that helps to explain characteristics of gases.
- _____ 4. This English politician and writer had a passionate interest in science. In his writings, he criticized the techniques of the ancient and medieval scholars. He argued forcefully for the adoption of new scientific techniques such as the experimental method.
- _____ 5. After studying planetary movements for many years, this astronomer reasoned that the stars and planets revolved around the sun, an idea that became known as the heliocentric theory. Fearing ridicule or persecution, he didn't publish his findings until 1543, the year of his death.
- _____ 6. This mathematician developed analytical geometry, which links algebra and geometry. Of his own existence, he was sure; everything else was doubtful until proved by reason. In his writings, he urged scientists to rely on mathematics and logic to reach fundamental truths about the natural world.
- _____ 7. Among his many scientific discoveries are the law of the pendulum and the fact that falling objects accelerate at fixed and predictable rates. Despite his genius, he lived the last years of his life under house arrest because his scientific findings did not go along with the Church authorities' interpretation of the Bible.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What was so revolutionary about the Scientific Revolution? In your answer, be sure to discuss the scientific method.

CHAPTER
22

SECTION QUIZ

The Enlightenment in Europe

Section 2

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the name that matches the description. Not all names will be used.

- a. Voltaire
- b. John Locke
- c. Montesquieu
- d. Thomas Hobbes
- e. Emilie du Châtelet
- f. Mary Wollstonecraft
- g. Jean Jacques Rousseau
- h. Cesare Bonesana Beccaria

- _____ 1. In *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*, this political thinker presented an argument for the education of women. She also declared that women should have the same political rights as men.
- _____ 2. This philosopher's ideas greatly influenced criminal law reformers in Europe and North America. He argued against the use of torture and other common abuses of justice.
- _____ 3. This aristocratic philosophe was devoted to the study of political liberty. In his famous book *On the Spirit of the Laws*, he proposed that separation of powers would keep any individual or group from gaining total control of a government.
- _____ 4. This philosophe strongly disagreed with other philosophes on a number of matters. For instance, although most philosophes believed that reason, science, and art improve the lives of all people, he argued that civilization corrupts people's natural goodness.
- _____ 5. This philosophe's masterful use of satire got him into frequent trouble with the clergy, the aristocracy, and the government of France. Despite serving two prison terms and being exiled, he never stopped fighting for tolerance, reason, freedom of religion, and freedom of speech.
- _____ 6. This political thinker felt that people are reasonable beings. He supported self-government and argued that the purpose of government is to protect the natural rights of people. If government fails to protect these natural rights, he said, citizens have the right to overthrow it.
- _____ 7. This political thinker believed that all humans are naturally selfish and wicked. He argued, therefore, that strong governments are necessary to control human behavior. To avoid chaos, he said, people enter into a social contract. They give up their rights in exchange for law and order.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What were some of the most important effects of the Enlightenment?

CHAPTER
22

SECTION QUIZ

The Enlightenment Spreads

Section 3

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the name or group of names that matches the description. A name or group of names may be used more than once or not at all.

- a. Joseph II
- b. Denis Diderot
- c. Frederick the Great
- d. Catherine the Great
- e. Marie-Thérèse Geoffrin
- f. Elisabeth-Louise Vigée-Le Brun
- g. Samuel Richardson and Henry Fielding
- h. Franz Joseph Haydn, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, and Ludwig van Beethoven

- _____ 1. abolished serfdom.
- _____ 2. composed classical music.
- _____ 3. ruled Russia as an enlightened despot.
- _____ 4. ruled Prussia as an enlightened despot.
- _____ 5. ruled Austria as an enlightened despot.
- _____ 6. edited and published the *Encyclopedia*.
- _____ 7. brutally crushed a massive uprising of serfs.
- _____ 8. gave the nobility absolute power over the serfs.
- _____ 9. developed many of the features of the modern novel.
- _____ 10. ran the most influential of Paris salons during the Enlightenment.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What are some of the ways that western culture changed in response to Enlightenment ideas? Be sure to mention the baroque, neoclassical, and classical styles.

CHAPTER
22

Section 4

SECTION QUIZ

*The American Revolution***A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Which of the following occurred last?
- the repeal of the Stamp Act
 - the adoption of the Bill of Rights
 - the end of the French and Indian War
 - the calling of the Second Continental Congress
- _____ 2. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
- John Locke
 - Samuel Adams
 - Thomas Jefferson
 - Benjamin Franklin
- _____ 3. Which of the following documents created the first national government of the 13 individual states in North America?
- Constitution
 - Navigation Acts
 - Articles of Confederation
 - Declaration of Independence
- _____ 4. Which of the following was a major reason for the colonists' victory over Britain was?
- superior weaponry
 - a stronger motivation to fight
 - military support from Italy
 - more experience generals
- _____ 5. Which of the following was created by the Articles of Confederation?
- the Congress
 - the Supreme Court
 - the office of president
 - the office of vice-president

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

In what ways did the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights reflect Enlightenment ideas? In your answer, be sure to discuss the system of checks and balances and the federal system.



SECTION QUIZ

The French Revolution Begins

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter or letters of the terms or names that best complete each statement. A term or name may be used more than once or not at all.

- a. Estates-General
- b. First Estate
- c. Second Estate
- d. Third Estate
- e. Louis XVI
- f. Marie Antoinette
- g. Old Regime
- h. National Assembly
- i. Emmanuel-Joseph Sieyès
- j. bourgeoisie
- k. Tennis Court Oath
- l. Great Fear

- _____ 1. The social and political system in use in France in the 1770s, called the _____, had been in place since the Middle Ages.
- _____ 2. A financial crisis, brought on in part by excessive spending and huge gambling losses by _____, resulted in forcing _____ to call the _____ into session for the first time in 175 years.
- _____ 3. The delegates of the _____, who represented 98 percent of the French population, felt they should have as much say in the decision-making process as the _____ and the _____ combined.
- _____ 4. Although not a member of the Third Estate, _____ was a spokesman for this group who recommended that its delegates should name themselves the _____ and pass laws and make reforms in the name of the French people.
- _____ 5. When Third Estate delegates were forced to find a new meeting place, they made a pledge, called the _____, to continue their meeting until they had drawn up a new constitution.
- _____ 6. The noblemen of the _____ and the clergy of the _____ were forced by the king to join the National Assembly.
- _____ 7. Expecting trouble, _____ called up mercenary troops. This action caused a rebellion that fueled a widespread emotional reaction called the _____.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What event or events signified the end of absolute monarchy and the beginning of representative government? Explain your answer.



SECTION QUIZ

Revolution Brings Reform and Terror

Section 2

A. Terms and Names Match each name or term with its description. One term will not be used.

- a. Legislative Assembly
- b. émigrés
- c. sans-culottes
- d. left-wing
- e. right-wing
- f. National Assembly
- g. Olympe de Gouges
- h. Maximilien Robespierre
- i. guillotine
- j. Jean-Paul Marat
- k. National Convention
- l. Georges Danton

- _____ 1. This describes the most conservative members of the Legislative Assembly.
- _____ 2. This was a radical group, named for the style of breeches its members wore.
- _____ 3. This refers to the nobles who fled France but still hoped to restore the monarchy.
- _____ 4. This is the name of the government body that replaced the National Assembly.
- _____ 5. This describes the most radical members of the Legislative Assembly.
- _____ 6. This person wrote a strong response to “A Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen” because it did not give the same rights to women that it gave to men.
- _____ 7. This person claimed it was possible to build a “republic of virtue” by means of what came to be known as the Reign of Terror.
- _____ 8. This radical revolutionary was fatally stabbed by another revolutionary.
- _____ 9. This was invented to further humane goals, though often used in contradiction to such goals.
- _____ 10. Just before being beheaded, this person suggested that his severed head would be “well worth seeing.”
- _____ 11. Out of fear for their own safety, members of this group finally put an end to the Reign of Terror.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why do you think the Reign of Terror occurred and went on as long as it did?



SECTION QUIZ

Napoleon Forges an Empire

Section 3

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: Napoleon became a hero of the French republic when he led troops against a group of royalists. _____ *true*

Example: Napoleon introduced a system of laws called the Declaration of Rights.
_____ *Napoleonic Code*

1. A coup d'état describes a sudden, forceful seizure of governmental control. _____
2. At first, in an attempt to appear to be a constitutionally chosen leader, Napoleon held a vote of the people or plebiscite. _____
3. As part of his reform program, Napoleon set up lycées, or national banks. _____
4. In 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte made himself the president of France. _____
5. To restore good relations between France and the Roman Catholic Church, Napoleon and the pope signed a concordat, or agreement. _____
6. In Egypt and later in the Battle of Saint Domingue, Napoleon suffered rare military defeats at the hands of the same man, British Admiral Horatio Nelson. _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why do you think Napoleon became as popular as he did?

CHAPTER
23**SECTION QUIZ*****Napoleon's Empire Collapses***

Section 4

A. Terms and Names Write the letter or letters of the terms or names that best complete each statement. A term or name may be used more than once or not at all.

- a. blockade
- b. guerrillas
- c. Hundred Days
- d. Peninsular War
- e. scorched-earth policy
- f. King Louis XVIII
- g. Battle of Waterloo
- h. Continental System
- i. Elba
- j. Creoles
- k. Czar Alexander I
- l. St. Helena

- _____ 1. In 1806, Napoleon attempted to make Europe more self-sufficient through the use of what he termed the _____.
- _____ 2. Great Britain responded with a _____ against France, which became the major cause of a war between Great Britain and the United States.
- _____ 3. Because Portugal refused to honor the _____, Napoleon sent an army through Spain to invade Portugal.
- _____ 4. French actions in Spain led to armed resistance by _____ and a long and draining conflict called the _____.
- _____ 5. In 1812, Napoleon and 400,000 troops encountered severe difficulties as a result of the _____ used by the Russian leader in response to France's invasion.
- _____ 6. After suffering defeat at the hands of King Frederick William III of Prussia and _____ of Russia, Napoleon was exiled to the island of _____.
- _____ 7. After escaping from exile, Napoleon gathered volunteers from the French countryside and seized power from _____.
- _____ 8. Napoleon's last bid for power, called _____, ended with his defeat at the _____.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What aspect of Napoleon's character or personality do you think was most responsible for the collapse of his empire? Explain.

CHAPTER
23**SECTION QUIZ***The Congress of Vienna*

Section 5

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. The person most responsible for the accomplishments of the Congress of Vienna was
- Czar Alexander I of Russia.
 - Emperor Francis I of Austria.
 - King Frederick William III of Prussia.
 - Prince Klemens von Metternich of Austria.
- _____ 2. The accomplishments of the Congress of Vienna included all of the following EXCEPT
- reinstating the royal families dethroned by Napoleon.
 - creating a balance of power among European nations.
 - surrounding France with strong neighboring countries.
 - signing the alliances that made up the Concert of Europe.
- _____ 3. The actions of the Congress of Vienna helped to generate an independence movement in
- Africa.
 - North America.
 - South America.
 - Asia.
- _____ 4. All of the following were members of the Holy Alliance EXCEPT
- Italy.
 - Russia.
 - Austria.
 - Prussia.
- _____ 5. As a result of actions taken by the Congress of Vienna, the monarchy was restored on the basis of “legitimacy” in
- Spain.
 - Russia.
 - Prussia.
 - Great Britain.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What did the Congress of Vienna accomplish that had real and lasting value for the welfare of Europe, and which of its accomplishments were harmful to Europe’s future?

CHAPTER
24**SECTION QUIZ*****Latin American Peoples Win Independence***

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that best matches the description. A term or name may be used more than once or not at all.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. creoles | g. Bernardo O'Higgins |
| b. Simón Bolívar | h. Saint-Domingue |
| c. mestizos | i. <i>peninsulares</i> |
| d. José María Morelos | j. Toussaint L'Ouverture |
| e. mulattos | k. José de San Martín |
| f. Miguel Hidalgo | l. Santo Domingo |
-
- _____ 1. He was a priest who issued the *Grito de Dolores*, a call for a peasant rebellion in Mexico.
- _____ 2. This was the name of the French third of the island of Hispaniola.
- _____ 3. He led a slave revolt that ended slavery on the island of Hispaniola.
- _____ 4. This term was used in Latin America to describe people of mixed European and Indian ancestry.
- _____ 5. This term was used in Latin America to describe Latin Americans born in Spain.
- _____ 6. He was known as *Libertador*.
- _____ 7. After winning independence for Argentina and Chile, he gave up command of his army.
- _____ 8. This term was used in Latin America to describe people of mixed European and African ancestry.
- _____ 9. He was a priest who was also a skillful military leader.
- _____ 10. He led his forces against the Spanish army in the Battle of Ayacucho, the last major battle in the Spanish colonies' war for independence.
- _____ 11. This term was used in Latin America to describe Spaniards born in Latin America.
- _____ 12. This term names the people at the top of Spanish American society.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why do you think that Latin-American-born Spaniards, a group that suffered far less oppression than other groups, would be the group to lead the revolution against Spain?

CHAPTER
24**SECTION QUIZ*****Europe Faces Revolutions***

Section 2

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. In the first half of the 1800s, a political liberal was most likely to be
a. a peasant.
b. a revolutionary.
c. a middle-class merchant.
d. a wealthy property owner.
- _____ 2. A key characteristic of nationalism is
a. a shared culture.
b. a flag.
c. a president.
d. a supply of weapons.
- _____ 3. The elected ruler of France who declared himself emperor was
a. Louis Blanc.
b. Louis-Philippe.
c. Louis-Napoleon.
d. Alphonse de Lamartine.
- _____ 4. By 1849, most of Europe was under the control of the
a. liberals.
b. radicals.
c. peasants.
d. conservatives.
- _____ 5. The Edict of Emancipation was issued by
a. Nicholas I.
b. Alexander II.
c. Alexander III.
d. the Decembrists.
- _____ 6. How successful were the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848?
a. Very successful—each revolutionary group achieved its goals.
b. Only the Greek Revolution was successful.
c. The liberals won in the Ottoman Empire.
d. None achieved their goals.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What conditions and realities of life made it difficult for supporters of constitutional government to succeed in Europe in the early 1800s?

CHAPTER
24

Section 3

SECTION QUIZ***Nationalism CASE STUDY: Italy and Germany*****A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Which country suffered the most lost territory as a result of the unification of Italy?
- France
 - Russia
 - Prussia
 - Austria
- _____ 2. What city became the capital of the Kingdom of Italy after the conquest of the Papal States?
- Venice
 - Lombardy
 - Rome
 - Piedmont-Sardinia
- _____ 3. Which of the following was the leader of the Red Shirts?
- King William I
 - Camillo di Cavour
 - Otto von Bismark
 - Giuseppe Garibaldi
- _____ 4. Which event did Otto von Bismark use to gain support from Germans in the south?
- the Franco-Prussia War
 - the German confederation
 - the Seven Weeks War
 - the defeat of the Junkers
- _____ 5. Who originated the political style known as *realpolitik*?
- King Victor EEmmanuel II
 - Camillo di Cavour
 - Otto von Bismarck
 - Giuseppe Garibaldi
- _____ 6. What was the title given to the ruler of the new, unified German empire?
- czar
 - reich
 - kaiser
 - Junker

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How influential do you think feelings of nationalism are in terms of conflicts around the world today? Explain.

CHAPTER
24

SECTION QUIZ*Revolutions in the Arts*

Section 4

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Which of the following is largely identified with the artistic movement known as romanticism?
- a. chamber music
 - b. the daguerreotype
 - c. the Gothic novel
 - d. the scientific method
- _____ 2. Which of the following ideas is associated with romanticism?
- a. political importance of the working class
 - b. wild emotions and feelings
 - c. mass distribution of books
 - d. impressions of the moment
- _____ 3. In the first practical process of reproducing photographs for books, on what were photographs printed?
- a. glass
 - b. wood
 - c. metal
 - d. paper
- _____ 4. Which of the following was NOT a realist writer?
- a. Victor Hugo
 - b. Charles Dickens
 - c. Gustave Flaubert
 - d. Honoré de Balzac
- _____ 5. Which of the following descriptions is accurate for Goethe, Chopin, Coleridge, and Constable?
- a. writer
 - b. painter
 - c. realist
 - d. romantic
- _____ 6. Which of the following is NOT properly matched with the artistic movement to which he or she contributed?
- a. Louis Daguerre—realism
 - b. Emile Zola—romanticism
 - c. Charles Dickens—realism
 - d. Ludwig van Beethoven—romanticism
- _____ 7. Which of the following is a characteristic of impressionism?
- a. creation of mental pictures
 - b. reformist ideas
 - c. folk traditions
 - d. realist views of life

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How did the industrialization of Europe help to bring about a change from romanticism to realism in art and literature?

CHAPTER
25**SECTION QUIZ***The Beginnings of Industrialization*

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. In the 1700s, the process of enclosure tended to increase
- farmer efficiency.
 - farmers' reliance on a single cash crop.
 - the use of the broadcast method of seeding.
 - the amount of common land available for grazing.
- _____ 2. The crop rotation system that developed in Britain during the agricultural revolution increased crop yields
- by allowing more land to rest.
 - by increasing nutrients in the soil.
 - by ensuring that more of the seeds that were planted actually sprouted.
 - by decreasing the amount of land used to grow nutrient-depleting crops.
- _____ 3. All of the following were results of the agricultural revolution in Britain EXCEPT that
- food prices decreased.
 - population increased.
 - the number of farmers increased.
 - the average size of farms increased.
- _____ 4. The first area to undergo major industrialization was
- banking.
 - railroads.
 - coal mining.
 - textile production.
- _____ 5. By the late 1700s, the best place to find a water frame and a spinning mule was in
- a barn.
 - a factory.
 - a farm house.
 - an urban home.
- _____ 6. An entrepreneur is a type of
- scientist.
 - inventor.
 - business person.
 - personal secretary.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What were the factors of production present in Britain that encouraged the Industrial Revolution?

CHAPTER
25**SECTION QUIZ*****Industrialization Case Study:
Manchester***

Section 2

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Which of the following did NOT improve as an early result of the Industrial Revolution?
- a. factory working conditions
 - b. the quality of clothing
 - c. the average person's diet
 - d. transportation
- _____ 2. Which of the following did NOT increase as an early result of the Industrial Revolution?
- a. urbanization
 - b. the size of the middle class
 - c. the length of the average work day
 - d. the life expectancy of the average worker
- _____ 3. Which of the following did NOT improve as a result of the Industrial Revolution?
- a. living conditions for the average worker
 - b. educational opportunities
 - c. preservation of the environment
 - d. affordability of consumer goods

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Think about all of the various groups of people who were involved in the Industrial Revolution, from rural aristocrats to skilled workers to the children of the poor. What one group would you say benefitted the most from the Industrial Revolution in the short term? What one group would you say benefitted the least in the short term? Support your opinions.



SECTION QUIZ

Industrialization Spreads

Section 3

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: Imperialism was a result of industrialization. _____ *true*

Example: The country where the Industrial Revolution began was the United States.
_____ *England*

1. In the United States, the Industrial Revolution began with the industrialization of the railroad industry. _____
2. The country of Belgium led Europe in adopting the industrial technology of Britain.

3. The French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars accelerated the process of industrialization in Europe. _____
4. Being blockaded during the War of 1812 encouraged France to use its own resources to develop independent industries. _____
5. A corporation is a type of business owned by stockholders who share in its profits but are not personally responsible for its debts. _____
6. In the 19th century, industrialization had the effect of closing the gap between industrialized and non-industrialized countries. _____
7. Under the Meiji rulers, Japan began to industrialize. _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What are some of the factors that discouraged the growth of industrialization in certain European countries?

CHAPTER
25**SECTION QUIZ*****An Age of Reforms***

Section 4

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. The free-market system of capitalism was defended in the book *The Wealth of Nations* by
- Adam Smith.
 - John Stuart Mill.
 - Jeremy Bentham.
 - William Wilberforce.
- _____ 2. Utilitarianism held that government policies should promote
- wars and epidemics to kill off excess people.
 - public ownership of the means of production.
 - the complete independence of each individual.
 - the greatest good for the greatest number of people.
- _____ 3. Nineteenth-century socialists argued that government should
- leave the economy alone.
 - actively plan the economy.
 - destroy the economy.
 - allow the economy to be controlled by the bourgeoisie.
- _____ 4. Karl Marx is most closely associated with
- socialism.
 - communism.
 - utilitarianism.
 - trade unionism.
- _____ 5. In the 19th century, collective bargaining was carried out between
- government and unions.
 - employers and employees.
 - communists and capitalists.
 - political and financial leaders.
- _____ 6. When the trade union movement began in Britain, the strike was an illegal action taken against
- child laborers by factory owners.
 - union workers by factory owners.
 - factory owners by union workers.
 - non-union workers by union workers.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

In the 19th century, what were some of the main differences between the beliefs of laissez-faire capitalists and communists?

CHAPTER
26**SECTION QUIZ*****Democratic Reform and Activism***

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Before the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832, the percentage of the British population that had voting rights was about
a. 5%. b. 12%. c. 20%. d. 35%.
- _____ 2. The Reform Bill of 1832 lowered the property requirements for voting in order to give voting rights to
a. poor men. c. urban working class men.
b. rural working class men. d. wealthy middle class men.
- _____ 3. The Chartist movement pressed for all of the following EXCEPT
a. a secret ballot.
b. universal male suffrage.
c. universal woman suffrage.
d. pay for members of Parliament.
- _____ 4. Queen Victoria was forced to
a. share power with Parliament.
b. preside over a shrinking empire.
c. accept a less powerful role for the monarchy.
d. die without providing an heir to the throne.
- _____ 5. Alfred Dreyfus was a French army officer who was unjustly accused of
a. disobeying orders.
b. selling military secrets.
c. cruelty toward his men.
d. cowardice under enemy fire.
- _____ 6. The pogroms that took place in Russia were fueled by
a. Zionism.
b. anti-Semitism.
c. anti-communism.
d. demands for voting rights.
- _____ 7. The only country to allow women to vote before 1900 was
a. Britain. c. Canada.
b. Ireland. d. New Zealand.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why do you think French political leadership was so concerned about conflict that the best form of government seemed to be the one that divided France the least?

CHAPTER
26

Section 2

SECTION QUIZ*Self-Rule for British Colonies***A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Canada received the right to control its own domestic affairs when it
a. became a dominion.
b. became part of the British Empire.
c. was reunited as the Province of Canada.
d. persuaded frontier territories to join the Canadian union.
- _____ 2. The first country to give full voting rights to women was
a. Ireland. c. Australia.
b. Canada. d. New Zealand.
- _____ 3. Most Protestants opposed the idea of home rule in
a. Ireland. c. Australia.
b. Canada. d. New Zealand.
- _____ 4. The people known as the Maori are
a. inhabitants of the Arctic.
b. nomadic inhabitants of Australia.
c. French speaking Roman Catholic Canadians.
d. a Polynesian people that settled in New Zealand.
- _____ 5. The British colony originally set up as a penal colony was
a. Ulster. c. Australia.
b. Nunavut. d. Upper Canada.
- _____ 6. The Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829 affected the rights of Roman Catholics who lived in
a. Ireland. c. Australia.
b. Canada. d. New Zealand.
- _____ 7. The Great Famine was a time of widespread starvation in Ireland caused by the destruction of
a. cattle herds. c. wheat crops.
b. sheep herds. d. potato crops.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How did the treatment of native people by British settlers in Australia and New Zealand compare with the actions of the British settlers in North America?

CHAPTER
26**SECTION QUIZ*****War and Expansion in the United States***

Section 3

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. The term “manifest destiny” describes something that is both inevitable and
a. proper. c. the will of God.
b. common to all. d. clearly apparent.
- _____ 2. Americans used the term “manifest destiny” to justify
a. westward expansion.
b. preserving the Union.
c. both sides of the slavery issue.
d. government support for industrial expansion.
- _____ 3. The outbreak of the Civil War was a direct result of the
a. election of Abraham Lincoln.
b. secession of the Southern states.
c. Confederate attack on Fort Sumter.
d. issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation.
- _____ 4. In the Gadsden Purchase, the United States purchased land from
a. Spain. c. Mexico.
b. France. d. Great Britain.
- _____ 5. Parts of all of the following present-day states were included in the territory
ceded by Mexico as a result of the Mexican-American War EXCEPT
a. Texas. c. California.
b. Arizona. d. New Mexico.
- _____ 6. The Trail of Tears was the forced westward migration of the Cherokee from
Georgia to
a. Nevada. c. Kansas.
b. Oklahoma. d. Arizona.
- _____ 7. In 1836, Texas fought for its independence from
a. Spain. c. Mexico.
b. France. d. the United States.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What was the point of issuing the Emancipation Proclamation when the United States government was not able, at that time, to enforce it?

CHAPTER
26**SECTION QUIZ*****Nineteenth-Century Progress***

Section 4

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the name that best matches the description. A name may be used more than once or not at all.

- a. Thomas Edison
- b. Guglielmo Marconi
- c. Alexander Graham Bell
- d. Henry Ford
- e. Ivan Pavlov
- f. Marie Curie
- g. Charles Darwin
- h. Louis Pasteur
- i. Wilbur Wright
- j. Sigmund Freud

- _____ 1. Who developed the theory of evolution?
- _____ 2. Who made use of the assembly line to make his factory highly efficient?
- _____ 3. Who developed the germ theory of disease along with discovering and naming bacteria?
- _____ 4. Who invented the first practical electric light bulb?
- _____ 5. Who invented the telephone?
- _____ 6. Who participated in identifying and naming radioactivity?
- _____ 7. Who won Nobel Prizes for both Physics and Chemistry?
- _____ 8. Who invented the first radio?
- _____ 9. Who started a well-staffed research laboratory in Menlo Park, New Jersey?
- _____ 10. Who helped to invent the first airplane?
- _____ 11. Who believed that human actions were often unconscious reactions to experiences and could be changed by training?
- _____ 12. Who wrote the controversial book *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*?
- _____ 13. Who was a pioneer in the field of making motion pictures?
- _____ 14. Who created psychoanalysis, based on the idea that the unconscious mind has a powerful influence on behavior?

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What were the major factors in the development of a mass culture?

CHAPTER
27

SECTION QUIZ

The Scramble for Africa

Section 1

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: In 1871, reporter Henry Stanley found Scottish minister David Livingstone
on the shores of Lake Tanganyika. _____ *true*

Example: In 1882, Henry Stanley signed treaties with local chiefs of the Congo River valley that gave Britain control over these lands. Belgium

1. Belgian settlers in South Africa were known as Boers. _____
2. Racism is the name for the belief that one race is superior to others. _____
3. In 1884 and 1885, 14 African nations met at the Berlin Conference to discuss the future of Africa. _____
4. The theory of Social Darwinism was used to attack the actions and beliefs of European imperialists. _____
5. The major source of wealth in Africa was the continent's agricultural resources. _____
6. The Boer War, which involved guerrilla warfare tactics and the use of concentration camps, was fought between the Zulu and the Boers. _____
7. Shaka was a Zulu chief who used highly disciplined warriors and good military organization to create a large centralized state in southern Africa. _____
8. The Great Trek was undertaken by the French in an attempt to escape the British but led them into conflict with the Zulu and other Africans. _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What motivated European imperialism, and why were European imperialists so successful in Africa?

CHAPTER
27**SECTION QUIZ*****Imperialism Case Study: Nigeria***

Section 2

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. The main difference between European colonies and protectorates in Africa had to do with their
a. economies.
b. governments.
c. social organizations.
d. levels of technology.
- _____ 2. The European policy of paternalism reflected the belief that Africans should be
a. separated into ethnic groups.
b. trained to function as leaders.
c. watched over and taken care of.
d. granted more rights and freedoms.
- _____ 3. The policy of assimilation in Africa was adapted and then largely abandoned by
a. France.
b. Britain.
c. Ethiopia.
d. the United States.
- _____ 4. Menelik II differed from other 19th-century African leaders because
a. he managed to maintain his nation's independence.
b. he established colonies in Africa for his own nation.
c. he eagerly adopted European methods of governing.
d. he aggressively rebelled against European imperialism.
- _____ 5. The national boundaries that existed in Africa at the end of the 19th century can best be described as
a. ancient.
b. unnaturally imposed.
c. geographically logical.
d. traditionally established.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What were two of the steps taken by the British to gain economic, political, or social control over Nigeria?

CHAPTER
27

Section 3

SECTION QUIZ***Europeans Claim Muslim Lands*****A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. By 1914, the Ottoman Empire had
a. ceased to exist.
b. achieved its greatest size.
c. begun to experience a decline.
d. declined to about a third of its greatest size.
- _____ 2. The Crimean War was lost by
a. Russia.
b. France.
c. Britain.
d. the Ottoman Empire.
- _____ 3. Muhammad Ali instituted a series of reforms in the military and in the economy of
a. Egypt.
b. Persia.
c. Herzegovina.
d. the Ottoman Empire.
- _____ 4. The Suez Canal was built through the combined efforts of the
a. French and British.
b. French and Egyptians.
c. Russians and Persians.
d. Egyptians and Persians.
- _____ 5. In 1907, Russia and Britain agreed to spheres of influence in
a. India.
b. Egypt.
c. Persia.
d. Afghanistan.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What role did geopolitics play in the outbreak of the Crimean War?

CHAPTER
27**SECTION QUIZ*****British Imperialism in India***

Section 4

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. The term *Raj* is used to refer to the period of Indian history during which India was
- independent.
 - dominated by Britain.
 - torn apart by civil war.
 - loosely ruled by the British East India Company.
- _____ 2. The sepoys were
- Indian soldiers.
 - Bengal Hindus.
 - Mughal princes.
 - Sikh civil servants.
- _____ 3. All of the following were causes of the Sepoy Mutiny EXCEPT
- famine.
 - nationalism.
 - religious beliefs.
 - resentment of British rule.
- _____ 4. One result of the Sepoy Mutiny was that
- the British East India Company went bankrupt.
 - the British government tightened its control over India.
 - the British stopped trying to convert Indians to Christianity.
 - British officials became more sensitive to the needs of Indians.
- _____ 5. According to Ram Mohun Roy, in order to successfully move towards independence, Indians had to
- convert to Christianity.
 - hold firmly to traditional ideas.
 - take up arms against their British rulers.
 - change some of their cultural and religious practices.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What does it mean that India was the “jewel in the crown” of the British Empire? Why did the British view India in this way?

CHAPTER
27

Section 5

SECTION QUIZ***Imperialism in Southeast Asia*****A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. All of the following places were located on the Pacific Rim EXCEPT
a. China. c. Singapore.
b. Indochina. d. the Philippine Islands.
- _____ 2. Malaysia became the world's leading exporter of
a. tea. c. rubber.
b. teak. d. sugar cane.
- _____ 3. The main reason for British colonization of Singapore was to obtain use of its
a. harbor.
b. tin mines.
c. plantations.
d. sources of cheap labor.
- _____ 4. Queen Liliuokalani was the last monarch of
a. Java. c. Borneo.
b. Hawaii. d. the Philippine Islands.
- _____ 5. King Mongkut modernized
a. Siam. c. Hawaii.
b. Guam. d. New Guinea.
- _____ 6. As a direct result of the Spanish-American War, the United States acquired all of the following EXCEPT
a. Guam. c. Puerto Rico.
b. Hawaii. d. the Philippine Islands.
- _____ 7. Emilio Aguinaldo fought for the independence of
a. Java. c. Indonesia.
b. Malacca. d. the Philippine Islands.
- _____ 8. The annexation of Hawaii was pushed by U.S.
a. steel makers. c. railroad builders.
b. shipbuilders. d. sugar-cane planters.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What were the negative and positive results of European colonization of Southeast Asia?



SECTION QUIZ

China Resists Outside Influence

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description.

Terms may be used once or not at all.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Beijing | g. Taiping Rebellion |
| b. Guangxu | h. spheres of influence |
| c. Hong Kong | i. Opium War of 1839 |
| d. Hong Xiuquan | j. extraterritorial rights |
| e. Boxer Rebellion | k. Dowager Empress Cixi |
| f. Open Door policy | l. self-strengthening movement |

- _____ 1. The Treaty of Nanjing gave control of this island to Britain.
- _____ 2. These were regions of China in which Britain, France, Germany, Japan, and Russia dominated trade and investment.
- _____ 3. This ruler's 1898 movement to modernize China was brought to an end by a more powerful Chinese ruler.
- _____ 4. These provided American and other foreigners with privileges that exempted them from Chinese law at several Chinese ports.
- _____ 5. This was declared by the United States in an effort to protect American trading rights in China and China's freedom from colonization.
- _____ 6. This ruler, who at times adopted reforms and at other times rejected them, ruled China almost continuously between 1861 and 1908.
- _____ 7. This leader's desire to establish a "Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace" resulted in the creation of the Taiping government.
- _____ 8. This open clash between the British and the Chinese resulted in the humiliating defeat of China and the signing of the Treaty of Nanjing.
- _____ 9. This was the largest armed protest to rock China in the 1800s. It lasted 14 years until it was finally crushed by Qing, British, and French forces.
- _____ 10. This armed protest, which was a violent reaction to foreign influence in China, was defeated by a multinational force.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why, by the late 1800s, was China so in need of reform?

CHAPTER
28

Section 2

SECTION QUIZ***Modernization in Japan*****A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Before the mid-1800s, which one of the following nations carried on trade with Japan?
- a. China c. France
b. Russia d. Cambodia
- _____ 2. With which nation did Japan sign the Treaty of Kanagawa, opening ports for trade?
- a. Korea c. Germany
b. Britain d. the United States
- _____ 3. What period of history did the Meiji era in Japan cover?
- a. 1788 to 1822 c. 1828 to 1880
b. 1812 to 1854 d. 1867 to 1912
- _____ 4. After which nation did Japan decide to model a strong central government during the Meiji era?
- a. Russia c. the Netherlands
b. Germany d. the United States
- _____ 5. Which of the following was a result of the Sino-Japanese War?
- a. China was forced out of Korea.
b. China and Japan signed a hands-off agreement on Korea.
c. Russia was forced out of Manchuria and Korea.
d. Korea was divided into Chinese and Japanese spheres of influence.
- _____ 6. Russia and Japan went to war over what issue?
- a. trade with China
b. Japan's annexation of Korea
c. Japan's colonization of Taiwan
d. Russia's presence in Manchuria
- _____ 7. Which of the following events occurred last?
- a. Japan made Korea a protectorate.
b. Japan imposed annexation on Korea.
c. Japan drove Russian troops out of Korea.
d. Japan and China signed a "hands-off" agreement regarding Korea.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How and why did the Meiji government modernize Japan?



SECTION QUIZ

U.S. Economic Imperialism

Section 3

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: The Panama Canal is about 50 miles long. true

Example: It took engineers and laborers from the United States about 50 years to build the Panama Canal. ten

1. After independence from colonial rule, caudillos ruled many Latin American nations as dictators. _____
2. After Latin America gained independence, France became its largest European trading partner. _____
3. After losing the War of 1812, Spain ceded its last colonies to the United States. _____
4. Use of the Panama Canal reduced the sea route from the west coast of the United States to the east coast by about 9,000 miles. _____
5. The Roosevelt Corollary gave the United States the right to be “an international police power” in the Western hemisphere. _____
6. The Monroe Doctrine was intended to reduce the threat of U.S. interference in the affairs of the new Latin American republics. _____
7. Panama allowed the United States to build a canal across its territory in exchange for U.S. aid in helping Panama build a modern navy. _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What were some of the main problems facing Latin American nations in the early years of independence?

CHAPTER
28**SECTION QUIZ*****Turmoil and Change in Mexico***

Section 4

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the name that best completes the statement. A name may be used once or not at all.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Maximilian | g. Ponciano Arriaga |
| b. Napoleon III | h. Francisco Madero |
| c. Porfirio Díaz | i. Victoriano Huerta |
| d. Benito Juárez | j. Venustiano Carranza |
| e. Alvaro Obregón | k. "Pancho" Villa |
| f. Emiliano Zapata | l. Antonio López de Santa Anna |

- _____ 1. _____ played leading roles in Mexico's fight for independence from Spain and, after independence, Mexico's fight to hold on to Texas. He also served four times as the president of Mexico.
- _____ 2. During the Mexican Revolution, the former cowboy _____ was immensely popular in northern Mexico because of his reputation for being a Robin Hood.
- _____ 3. The caudillo _____ came to power in Mexico in the mid-1870s and ruled until he was forced from office in 1910 by the Mexican Revolution. The order and progress that he brought Mexico was not enough for those who cared more about liberal reforms.
- _____ 4. In the 1840s and 1850s, _____ worked for acceptance of *La Reforma*. Although he served as the president of Mexico several times, it was only in his last presidency that he was able to institute *La Reforma* during a period of relative peace and prosperity.
- _____ 5. Born into one of Mexico's ten richest families, _____ was a strong supporter of democracy. When his attempt to run for Mexico's presidency forced him into exile, he called for revolution. In 1911, he became president but resigned soon after.
- _____ 6. _____ was a popular leader who raised a powerful army to fight in the Mexican Revolution. "*Tierra y Libertad*" (Land and Liberty) was his battle cry. He helped to overthrow Díaz and Huerta and, in 1919, was himself lured into a trap and murdered by forces loyal to Carranza.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Identify any two reforms of the Mexican Constitution of 1917. Why did reformers feel that they were needed in Mexico at that time?

CHAPTER
29**SECTION QUIZ*****Marching Toward War***

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the nation or territory that answers the question. A nation may be used more than once or not at all. Where noted, there is more than one answer.

- a. Italy
- b. Serbia
- c. Russia
- d. France
- e. Greece
- f. Germany
- g. Great Britain
- h. Austria-Hungary

- _____ 1. Which **THREE** nations belonged to the Triple Entente?
- _____ 2. Which **THREE** nations belonged to the Triple Alliance?
- _____ 3. Which nation annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908?
- _____ 4. Which **TWO** non-Balkan nations competed for dominance of the Balkans?
- _____ 5. Which nation greatly regretted its loss of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany in 1870?
- _____ 6. Which nation's heir to the throne was assassinated in 1914 by a Serbian nationalist?
- _____ 7. Which nation was unified by Otto von Bismarck and later ruled by Kaiser Wilhelm II?
- _____ 8. Which nation was the first to declare war in what would come to be called the Great War?
- _____ 9. Which of the Great Powers did not have a large army by 1914?
- _____ 10. Which nation did Otto von Bismarck believe was the greatest threat to peace in Europe?

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

In your opinion, which was most important influence in setting the stage for World War I—nationalism, imperialism, militarism, or the alliance system? Explain.



SECTION QUIZ

Europe Plunges into War

Section 2

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: The Russian army’s greatest asset was its numbers. true

Example: Because France had a huge population but little industry, its army suffered severe shortages of everything but soldiers. Russia

1. Under the Schlieffen Plan, Germany was to focus first on defeating Great Britain.
2. The battles of the Marne, the Somme, and Verdun were fought on Austrian soil.
3. Although Japan had been part of the Triple Alliance, it refused to join the Central Powers.
4. Trench warfare was the primary form of warfare used on the Eastern Front.
5. In the first weeks of the war, the Allied Powers included Great Britain, France, Russia, and Japan.
6. The territory between the trenches was known as “no man’s land.”
7. After Russia began mobilizing troops on its western border, Serbia declared war on Russia. Two days later, it also declared war on France.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why did a stalemate develop on the Western Front during World War I?

CHAPTER
29

Section 3

SECTION QUIZ***A Global Conflict*****A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. In 1917, Germany returned to its policy of unrestricted submarine warfare, hoping to
- bring the United States into the war.
 - force Russia to withdraw from the war.
 - keep cargo ships from reaching Great Britain.
 - destroy the British ships blockading German ports.
- _____ 2. World War I was a “total war” in the sense that
- it brought great suffering to civilians.
 - nations from all over the world were involved.
 - new technologies played a large part in the war.
 - the nations involved devoted all their resources to it.
- _____ 3. The system of rationing was designed to limit
- civilian antiwar activities.
 - production of luxury items.
 - purchases of consumer goods.
 - the number of men needed in the civilian work force.
- _____ 4. The purpose of propaganda during World War I was to
- censor the press.
 - inform the public.
 - expose antiwar activity.
 - influence public opinion.
- _____ 5. The Zimmermann note, which pushed the United States to enter the war, exposed the German plan to
- make a truce with Russia.
 - help Mexico regain U.S. territory.
 - sink passenger ships without warning.
 - plant German spies in the United States.
- _____ 6. The armistice signed near Paris in November 1918 brought an end to
- World War I.
 - Kaiser Wilhelm’s rule.
 - the Second Battle of the Marne.
 - Russia’s involvement in the war.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why did Russia withdraw from World War I? Why did the United States enter it?



SECTION QUIZ

A Flawed Peace

Section 4

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: The only major Allied nation that lost land after World War I was Russia.
_____ *true* _____

Example: After the war, the Ottoman Turks lost their former empire, retaining only what is today the country of Lebanon. _____ *Turkey* _____

1. Woodrow Wilson proposed the “general association of nations” that would later become the League of Nations. _____
2. The right of nations to self-determination was a guiding principle of the Treaty of Versailles. _____
3. Great Britain was represented at the Paris Peace Conference by Georges Clemenceau. _____
4. All of Germany’s territories in Africa and the Pacific were declared colonies, or territories to be administered by the League of Nations. _____
5. Agreement at the Paris Peace Conference was hindered primarily by strong differences of opinion between Woodrow Wilson and David Lloyd George. _____
6. Article 231, also known as the “war guilt” clause, ordered Germany to pay huge war reparations to Allied nations. _____
7. Two nations deliberately excluded from the League of Nations were Germany and Russia. _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What groups opposed the Treaty of Versailles and why?

CHAPTER
30**SECTION QUIZ*****Revolutions in Russia***

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description.

A term may be used once or not at all.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. soviet | h. Mensheviks | n. provisional government |
| b. Duma | i. V.I. Lenin | o. March Revolution (1917) |
| c. pogrom | j. Alexander III | p. New Economic Policy (NEP) |
| d. Rasputin | k. Bloody Sunday | |
| e. Karl Marx | l. World War II | |
| f. Nicholas II | m. Trans-Siberian Railway | |
| g. Bolsheviks | | |

- _____ 1. This was Russia's first parliament.
- _____ 2. He was the last Romanov czar of Russia.
- _____ 3. He was the major leader of the Bolsheviks.
- _____ 4. This is an event during the Revolution of 1905.
- _____ 5. This was overthrown by the Bolshevik Revolution.
- _____ 6. This group masterminded the revolution in November 1917.
- _____ 7. This type of organized violence against Jews was encouraged by Alexander III.
- _____ 8. This man's influence on Czarina Alexandra led a group of Russian nobles to murder him.
- _____ 9. This general uprising forced the czar to abdicate.
- _____ 10. For Russia, this ended with the signing of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which cost Russia a large chunk of territory.
- _____ 11. This was the influential local council of workers, peasants, and soldiers, formed by revolutionaries in cities such as Petrograd.
- _____ 12. After the assassination of this man's reform-minded father by revolutionaries, he determined to strengthen "autocracy, orthodoxy, and nationality" in Russia.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why did the Bolshevik Revolution succeed after earlier revolutions had failed?

**SECTION QUIZ*****Totalitarianism CASE STUDY:
Stalinist Russia***

Section 2

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Under Joseph Stalin's command economy system, all economic decisions were made by
- government officials alone.
 - workers and government officials.
 - members of the socialist realism movement.
 - local soviets composed of workers, soldiers, and peasants.
- _____ 2. The Soviet government decided to eliminate kulaks because of their strong resistance to
- collective farming.
 - the Five-Year Plans.
 - religious persecution.
 - censorship and propaganda.
- _____ 3. All of the following were goals of the Five-Year Plans EXCEPT
- rapid industrial growth.
 - a stronger national defense.
 - the promotion of communism worldwide.
 - the modernization of the Soviet economy.
- _____ 4. Between 1934 and 1939, the Great Purge was a campaign to eliminate
- traditional religious beliefs.
 - opposition to Stalin's power.
 - opposition to the Communist Party.
 - shortages of housing, food, and goods.
- _____ 5. Which of the following is a weapon of totalitarianism?
- free elections
 - uncensored mass media
 - tolerant treatment of all ethnic groups
 - police terror

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Identify one key trait of a totalitarian state. How did Stalin use the "weapons" of totalitarianism to force that trait onto Soviet society?

CHAPTER
30**SECTION QUIZ*****Imperial China Collapses***

Section 3

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that answers the question. A term may be used more than once or not at all.

- a. Germans
- b. Japanese
- c. Sun Yixian
- d. Jiang Jieshi
- e. Nationalists
- f. Communists
- g. Mao Zedong
- h. Chinese civil war
- i. May Fourth Movement

- _____ 1. Who founded the Kuomintang?
- _____ 2. Who was Sun Yixian's successor?
- _____ 3. Which group was also known as the Kuomintang?
- _____ 4. Which group was forced to go on the Long March?
- _____ 5. Who was one of the founders of the Chinese Communist Party?
- _____ 6. Which group attracted the support of China's peasants in the 1920s?
- _____ 7. Who became the first president of the Nationalist Republic of China in 1928?
- _____ 8. To whom did the Treaty of Versailles give territories and privileges in China?
- _____ 9. Which group's 1937 invasion brought about an uneasy truce in China's civil war?
- _____ 10. Which group joined with the Kuomintang in the 1920s to defeat the warlords?
- _____ 11. What occurred in response to the treatment of China in the Treaty of Versailles?
- _____ 12. Who became president of the Republic of China after the overthrow of the Qing Dynasty?
- _____ 13. Which leader ordered the Shanghai massacre that nearly wiped out the Chinese Communists?

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What did both the Nationalists and the Communists want for China? How did what the Nationalists wanted for China differ from what the Communists wanted?

CHAPTER
30**SECTION QUIZ*****Nationalism in India and Southwest Asia***

Section 4

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the nation that answers the question. A nation may be used more than once.

- a. Iran
- b. India
- c. Turkey
- d. Saudi Arabia

- _____ 1. Which nation was formerly known as Persia?
- _____ 2. In which nation did the Salt March take place?
- _____ 3. In which nation did the Amritsar Massacre occur?
- _____ 4. Which nation was unified by Abd al-Aziz Ibn Saud?
- _____ 5. Which nation's Congress Party endorsed civil disobedience?
- _____ 6. Which nation's movement for independence was led by Mohandas K. Gandhi?
- _____ 7. At the end of World War I, which nation was all that remained of the Ottoman Empire?
- _____ 8. Before World War I, which nation was divided into British and Russian spheres of influence?
- _____ 9. In which nation did Reza Shah Pahlavi embark on a program of modernization after seizing power?
- _____ 10. Which nation's existence was threatened by an invasion of Greek soldiers after the end of World War I?
- _____ 11. Which nation's nationalist revolt was triggered by Great Britain's post-war attempt to take control of the whole nation?
- _____ 12. Which nation continued to be ruled strictly by Islamic law despite all of the changes it underwent in the postwar period?
- _____ 13. In which nation did Mustafa Kemal embark on a program of modernization after becoming the republic's first president?

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why did nationalist activity in India increase dramatically after the end of World War I?

CHAPTER
31**SECTION QUIZ*****Postwar Uncertainty***

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that best answers the question.

Not all terms and names will be used.

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| a. Helen Wills | g. Charles Lindbergh | m. Igor Stravinsky |
| b. Gertrude Stein | h. Friedrich Nietzsche | n. existentialism |
| c. Albert Einstein | i. Ernest Hemingway | o. stream of |
| d. Amelia Earhart | j. jazz | consciousness |
| e. Sigmund Freud | k. relativity | |
| f. F. Scott Fitzgerald | l. surrealism | |

- _____ 1. Who was the first person to successfully complete a solo, trans-Atlantic flight?
- _____ 2. Who developed theories about the power of the part of the mind called the unconscious?
- _____ 3. What is the name of the art movement that incorporates the concept of the unconscious mind?
- _____ 4. Who is the “Lost Generation” writer who wrote the novel *The Great Gatsby*?
- _____ 5. What is the name of the philosophy that rejects the idea of universal values?
- _____ 6. What is the musical style that captured a sense of the new freedom of the postwar years?
- _____ 7. James Joyce used this literary technique to present characters’ thoughts and feelings.
- _____ 8. What is the term for the relationship between the speed of light and the measurements of time and space?
- _____ 9. Who developed the theory that the measurements of time and space can vary?
- _____ 10. Who urged the idea of returning to the heroic values of pride, assertiveness, and strength?

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What effects did World War I have on the writers, painters, and musicians who worked in the postwar years?

CHAPTER
31

Section 2

SECTION QUIZ

*A Worldwide Depression***A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. In 1920, a dictatorship ruled
- a. Italy.
 - b. Russia.
 - c. Austria.
 - d. Germany.
- _____ 2. All of the following contributed to the weakness of the Weimar Republic EXCEPT
- a. uncontrollable inflation.
 - b. a lack of democratic tradition.
 - c. a large number of political parties.
 - d. the implementation of the Dawes Plan.
- _____ 3. The New Deal involved attempts to stimulate the American economy by
- a. lowering taxes.
 - b. raising protective tariffs.
 - c. increasing the minimum wage.
 - d. increasing government spending.
- _____ 4. All of the following increased during the Great Depression EXCEPT
- a. imports and exports.
 - b. bank closings.
 - c. unemployment.
 - d. business failures.
- _____ 5. During the global depression, war debts caused great suffering in
- a. France.
 - b. Germany.
 - c. Great Britain.
 - d. the United States.
- _____ 6. The Popular Front helped preserve democracy in
- a. China.
 - b. France.
 - c. Germany.
 - d. Great Britain.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What do you think President Franklin D. Roosevelt meant when he said that the only thing the United States had to fear was fear itself?

CHAPTER
31

Section 3

SECTION QUIZ

*Fascism Rises in Europe***A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. All of the following embraced fascism EXCEPT
- Juan Perón.
 - Adolph Hitler.
 - Benito Mussolini.
 - Paul von Hindenburg.
- _____ 2. All of the following were common to both fascism and communism EXCEPT
- a classless society.
 - a one-party system.
 - a disregard for individual rights.
 - supremacy of the state.
- _____ 3. The title of Hitler's book *Mein Kampf* in English is
- Well-Being*.
 - My Country*.
 - My Struggle*.
 - Master Race*.
- _____ 4. By 1935, the only eastern European country that was still a democracy was
- Poland.
 - Hungary.
 - Yugoslavia.
 - Czechoslovakia.
- _____ 5. Hitler's main method for achieving *lebensraum* was to
- attack Jews.
 - conquer other countries.
 - form a secret police force.
 - demand dictatorial power.
- _____ 6. Nazism was the German form of
- fascism.
 - socialism.
 - communism.
 - a coalition government.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What political and social factors led to the fall of several European democracies in the 1920s and 1930s?

CHAPTER
31**SECTION QUIZ*****Aggressors Invade Nations***

Section 4

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. All of the following countries took control of other countries' territory during the 1930s EXCEPT
- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| a. Italy. | c. Spain. |
| b. Japan. | d. Germany. |
- _____ 2. Manchuria was invaded in 1931 by
- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| a. Italy. | c. Austria. |
| b. Japan. | d. Germany. |
- _____ 3. All of the following joined the Axis Powers EXCEPT
- | | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| a. Italy. | c. Germany. |
| b. Japan. | d. the Soviet Union. |
- _____ 4. A nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union in 1939 was signed by
- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| a. Spain. | c. Great Britain. |
| b. Germany. | d. the United States. |
- _____ 5. The leader of the Third Reich was
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a. Adolf Hitler. | c. Benito Mussolini. |
| b. Francisco Franco. | d. Emperor Hirohito. |
- _____ 6. During Spain's civil war, Francisco Franco was the leader of
- | |
|--|
| a. Spanish rebel troops. |
| b. Spanish government troops. |
| c. Socialist troops fighting against the rebels. |
| d. republican troops supporting the government. |
- _____ 7. The Munich Conference was held to address the problems of a German threat to the nation of
- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| a. Poland. | c. Austria. |
| b. Hungary. | d. Czechoslovakia. |

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How were the effects of America's isolationism and Britain's policy of appeasement similar?



SECTION QUIZ

Hitler's Lightning War

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. The Soviet Union signed a nonaggression pact in 1939 with
a. Italy.
b. Poland.
c. Germany.
d. Great Britain.
- _____ 2. Great Britain and France entered World War II because of the invasion of
a. Poland.
b. Finland.
c. Denmark and Norway.
d. the Baltic States.
- _____ 3. The Germans first successfully used the blitzkrieg in an attack on
a. France.
b. Poland.
c. Finland.
d. the Soviet Union.
- _____ 4. Charles de Gaulle was the
a. French general who negotiated France's terms of surrender.
b. prime minister of France before World War II.
c. prime minister of the puppet government in southern France during World War II.
d. leader of the French government-in-exile and the Free French.
- _____ 5. All of the following were advantages for the British in fighting the Battle of Britain EXCEPT
a. radar.
b. Enigma.
c. British morale.
d. superior numbers of aircraft.
- _____ 6. The Atlantic Charter was a declaration of the right to freedom of
a. trade.
b. speech.
c. the skies.
d. economic self-determination.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What were the military outcomes and important results of the German invasion of France, the Battle of Britain, and the German invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941?

CHAPTER
32

Section 2

SECTION QUIZ***Japan's Pacific Campaign*****A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Why is Isoroku Yamamoto famous?
- a. ordering and overseeing the Bataan Death March
 - b. leading the Japanese government during World War II
 - c. breaking the Japanese secret code during World War II
 - d. masterminding the Japanese naval strategy during World War II
- _____ 2. Who went on the Bataan Death March, and why?
- a. Japanese soldiers, because they refused to surrender
 - b. Allied prisoners of war, because the Japanese forced them to
 - c. Allied soldiers, because it was essential to the success of the “island-hopping” strategy
 - d. Chinese civilians, because they were forced off their land by the Japanese invasion
- _____ 3. Which of the following events turned the tide of the war in the Pacific against Japan and allowed the Allies to begin taking the offensive?
- a. Battle of Midway
 - b. Battle of Guadalcanal
 - c. Battle of the Coral Sea
 - d. Doolittle's raid on Japan
- _____ 4. Why were the Pacific islands attacked and seized during the Allied “island hopping” chosen?
- a. They were isolated and uninhabited.
 - b. They were farthest away from Japan.
 - c. They were least heavily defended by Japan.
 - d. They were former territories of the United States.
- _____ 5. Who was the mastermind of the “island-hopping” strategy?
- a. Chester Nimitz
 - b. James H. Doolittle
 - c. Franklin Roosevelt
 - d. Douglas MacArthur

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why did Japan attack Pearl Harbor? What were some of the most important consequences of the attack?



SECTION QUIZ

The Holocaust

Section 3

A. Terms and Names Answer the following questions on the lines provided.

1. What did Hitler incorrectly call the Germanic people he considered the “master race”?

2. What happened on *Kristallnacht*?

3. What was the first “solution” to the “Jewish problem,” and why wasn’t Hitler satisfied?

4. What is genocide?

5. What was the main goal of the “Final Solution”?

6. Identify two tools or tactics that were used to implement the “Final Solution.”

7. Identify two groups other than Jews who were singled out for the “Final Solution.”

8. What was Auschwitz?

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why do you think that an event as horrifying as the Holocaust was able to occur?

Section 4

SECTION QUIZ*The Allied Victory***A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Who was the supreme commander of the Western Allied forces in Europe?
- a. General George Patton
 - b. General Erwin Rommel
 - c. General Bernard Montgomery
 - d. General Dwight D. Eisenhower
- _____ 2. Which of the following occurred on D-Day?
- a. the Allied invasion of Italy
 - b. the Allied invasion of France
 - c. the Allied bombing of Hiroshima
 - d. the Allied bombing of Nagasaki
- _____ 3. What was the main target of the kamikazes?
- a. ships
 - b. air bases
 - c. ground troops
 - d. civilian populations
- _____ 4. Which of the following did Stalin repeatedly urge Churchill and Roosevelt to do in order to relieve German pressure on Soviet armies?
- a. invade Italy
 - b. invade France
 - c. invade Germany
 - d. use atomic bombs
- _____ 5. Which general led the victorious troops in the Battle of El Alamein?
- a. Erwin Rommel
 - b. Friedrich von Paulus
 - c. Bernard Montgomery
 - d. Dwight D. Eisenhower
- _____ 6. Why were thousands of Japanese Americans interned in relocation camps?
- a. their ancestry
 - b. their need for protection
 - c. their stated support of Japanese goals
 - d. their unwillingness to aid the war effort

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

In a paragraph, explain why any three of the following battles were particularly significant: the Battle of El Alamein, the Battle of Stalingrad, the invasion of Normandy, the Battle of the Bulge, and the Battle of Leyte Gulf.

Section 5

SECTION QUIZ*Europe and Japan in Ruins***A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Which of the following cities was NOT extensively damaged during the war?
- a. Paris, France
 - b. Tokyo, Japan
 - c. Warsaw, Poland
 - d. Berlin, Germany
- _____ 2. Which of the following nations paid the greatest price in terms of the number of lives lost during the war?
- a. Germany
 - b. Soviet Union
 - c. Japan
 - d. France
- _____ 3. In which of the following nations was the pre-war government allowed to return to power after the war?
- a. Belgium
 - b. Japan
 - c. Italy
 - d. Germany
- _____ 4. What group was tried at the Nuremberg Trials?
- a. Nazis
 - b. Communists
 - c. the Luftwaffe
 - d. war criminals from all of the Axis Powers
- _____ 5. Who led efforts to draw up the Japanese constitution?
- a. Hideki Tojo
 - b. Harry Truman
 - c. Emperor Hirohito
 - d. Douglas MacArthur
- _____ 6. Who organized and oversaw the demilitarization of Japan?
- a. U.S. Army
 - b. U.S. Congress
 - c. Diet of Japan
 - d. emperor of Japan

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What were the social and economic conditions in Europe in the years immediately following World War II?



SECTION QUIZ

Cold War: Two Superpowers Face Off

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that matches the statement. A term or name may be used more than once or not at all.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| a. iron curtain | e. Cold War | i. U-2 incident |
| b. Warsaw Pact | f. United Nations | j. containment |
| c. NATO | g. Marshall Plan | k. <i>Sputnik I</i> |
| d. brinkmanship | h. <i>Apollo I</i> | l. Yalta agreement |

- _____ 1. This is an alliance between the United States, Canada, and ten Western European nations.
- _____ 2. This is the name of the policy that aimed to prevent the spread of communism by blocking Soviet influence.
- _____ 3. This term was used by Winston Churchill to represent the division between a mostly democratic Western Europe and a Communist Eastern Europe.
- _____ 4. This names the first satellite to be launched into space by any country.
- _____ 5. This was an alliance between the Soviet Union and its Eastern European allies.
- _____ 6. This is an organization of nations set up after World War II, including both of the superpowers.
- _____ 7. This was an alliance to which East Germany belonged but West Germany did not.
- _____ 8. This is the policy of demonstrating willingness to engage in a war to protect national interests.
- _____ 9. This is an economic aid package designed to give European nations the aid needed to rebuild after World War II.
- _____ 10. This names a dispute between the Soviet Union and the United States that resulted from the shooting down of a spy plane.
- _____ 11. This involved dividing Germany into sections controlled by the Soviet Union and the Western powers.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What, in your opinion, were the positive results of the Marshall Plan?



SECTION QUIZ

Communists Take Power in China

Section 2

A. Terms and Names Answer the following questions on the lines provided.

1. The Nationalists and Communists fought together against what nation during World War II?

2. Which side in China's civil war—the Communists or the Nationalists—had more support from the peasants?

3. Which side did the United States support with financial aid and weapons during the civil war?

4. What was the name of the island to which the Nationalist forces retreated at the end of the war?

5. What were the huge collective farms formed during the Great Leap Forward called?

6. What is the name of the campaign that was launched by China's leader in 1966 with the aim of restoring radical Communist values, and who was that leader?

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

In your opinion, why did the Great Leap Forward fail?

Section 3

SECTION QUIZ

*Wars in Korea and Vietnam***A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the term or name that best answers the question.

A term or name may be used more than once or not at all.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| a. Kim Il Sung | h. Cambodia |
| b. Ho Chi Minh | i. North Korea |
| c. Harry Truman | j. South Korea |
| d. Richard Nixon | k. North Vietnam |
| e. Ngo Dinh Diem | l. South Vietnam |
| f. Lyndon Johnson | m. 17th parallel |
| g. Douglas MacArthur | n. 38th parallel |

- _____ 1. Which person was the original commander of the United Nations forces in the Korean War?
- _____ 2. For which person was Saigon renamed following the fall of South Vietnam in 1975?
- _____ 3. Which American publicly called for a nuclear attack on China as an extension of the Korean War?
- _____ 4. Who was the leader of Communist North Vietnam?
- _____ 5. In which country did the Khmer Rouge take control?
- _____ 6. What was the border between North Korea and South Korea at the beginning of the Korean War?
- _____ 7. Approximately where was the border set between North Korea and South Korea at the time of the cease-fire in the Korean War?
- _____ 8. Who fired Douglas MacArthur?
- _____ 9. In which country did the Vietcong do most of their fighting?
- _____ 10. Which president called for the “Vietnamization” of the Vietnam War?
- _____ 11. Who was the first leader of the anti-Communist government in South Vietnam?
- _____ 12. Which country did the Soviet Union support during the Korean War?

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Do you think that the United States was justified in supporting the French imperialists who controlled Vietnam and, later, in supporting the corrupt government of South Vietnam? Explain.

**SECTION QUIZ***The Cold War Divides the World*

Section 4

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. During the Cold War, most Third World countries could have been accurately described as being
a. developing nations.
b. established democracies.
c. located in Eastern Europe.
d. aligned with the United States.
- _____ 2. During the Cold War, one of the nonaligned nations was
a. Cuba.
b. India.
c. Japan.
d. Poland.
- _____ 3. The Bay of Pigs was a failed attempt to overthrow
a. Fidel Castro.
b. Fulgencio Batista.
c. Anastasio Somoza.
d. Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.
- _____ 4. The United States and the Soviet Union had a dangerous standoff over the presence of Soviet missiles in
a. Iraq.
b. Iran.
c. Cuba.
d. Afghanistan.
- _____ 5. Daniel Ortega was
a. a U.S.-supported Nicaraguan dictator.
b. a U.S.-supported El Salvadoran dictator.
c. a leader of Contra forces in El Salvador.
d. a Sandinista leader in Nicaragua.
- _____ 6. Islamic revolutionaries held more than 60 Americans hostage for over a year in
a. Iraq.
b. Iran.
c. Turkey.
d. Afghanistan.
- _____ 7. In 1979, the Soviet Union invaded
a. Iraq.
b. Cuba.
c. China.
d. Afghanistan.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Think about Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Iran as examples of places where conflicts occurred during the Cold War. What can you generalize about such conflicts? For example, what was the government of such a nation typically like? What were typically the goals of those who opposed that government? Why did the United States typically support one side over the other?

**SECTION QUIZ***The Cold War Thaws*

Section 5

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. The goal of the Soviet policy known as destalinization was to
a. purge the country of Stalin's memory.
b. try to change the world's impression of Stalin.
c. deny that Stalin had done what he was believed to have done.
d. release satellite nations from political controls imposed by Stalin.
- _____ 2. The Cuban missile crisis pitted Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev against President
a. Harry Truman. c. John F. Kennedy.
b. Richard Nixon. d. Lyndon Johnson.
- _____ 3. John F. Kennedy's immediate successor as U.S. president was
a. Richard Nixon. c. Jimmy Carter.
b. Lyndon Johnson. d. Ronald Reagan.
- _____ 4. In the summer of 1968, forces from Warsaw Pact nations invaded
a. China. c. Afghanistan.
b. Hungary. d. Czechoslovakia.
- _____ 5. The policy of détente was mainly intended to
a. reduce Cold War tensions.
b. restrict the spread of communism.
c. call world attention to abuses of human rights.
d. solidify U.S. relations with its economic allies.
- _____ 6. The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program was backed by
a. Jimmy Carter. c. Leonid Brezhnev.
b. Ronald Reagan. d. Nikita Khrushchev.
- _____ 7. The first American president to visit Communist China was
a. Jimmy Carter. c. Richard Nixon.
b. John F. Kennedy. d. Lyndon Johnson.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What problems resulted from the Soviet attitude, expressed by Leonid Brezhnev, that the Soviet Union had the right to prevent its satellites from rejecting communism and the American attitude, demonstrated in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Vietnam, that it had the right to prevent countries from becoming Communist?



SECTION QUIZ

The Indian Subcontinent Achieves Freedom

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the name that matches the description. A name may be used more than once or not at all.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| a. India | g. Indira Gandhi |
| b. Pakistan | h. Benazir Bhutto |
| c. Kashmir | i. Jawaharlal Nehru |
| d. Sri Lanka | j. Mohandas Gandhi |
| e. Bangladesh | k. Lord Mountbatten |
| f. Rajiv Gandhi | l. Muhammad Ali Jinnah |

- _____ 1. This nation was formerly known as East Pakistan.
- _____ 2. This Congress Party leader was independent India's first prime minister.
- _____ 3. This politician was twice elected prime minister of Pakistan but was removed from office in 1996.
- _____ 4. The civil war between Tamils and others in this Buddhist-dominated country began in the early 1980s.
- _____ 5. This Muslim League leader died shortly after becoming the first governor-general of independent Pakistan.
- _____ 6. This former prime minister of India was assassinated by a Tamil terrorist in 1991 while campaigning for reelection.
- _____ 7. This mostly Hindu country is the world's largest democracy.
- _____ 8. This prime minister of India was assassinated by Sikh extremists in retaliation for ordering the attack on the Golden Temple.
- _____ 9. Known as the Mahatma, or "Great Soul" of the Indian independence movement, this Congress Party leader was assassinated in 1948 by a Hindu extremist.
- _____ 10. A cease-fire line established by the UN in 1949 left a third of this territory under Pakistani control and the rest under Indian control.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What do you think Great Britain could—or should—have done to make the partition of India more efficient and less violent?

CHAPTER
34**SECTION QUIZ*****Southeast Asian Nations Gain Independence***

Section 2

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that best answers the question.

A term or name may be used more than once.

- a. Suharto
- b. Sukarno
- c. Corazón Aquino
- d. Aung San
- e. Ferdinand Marcos
- f. Aung San Suu Kyi
- g. Great Britain
- h. the Netherlands
- i. the United States

- _____ 1. Which imperialist nation colonized Burma (Myanmar)?
- _____ 2. Which imperialist nation colonized Malaysia?
- _____ 3. Which imperialist nation colonized Indonesia?
- _____ 4. Which imperialist nation colonized Singapore?
- _____ 5. Which imperialist nation colonized the Philippines?
- _____ 6. Who proclaimed Indonesia's independence and named himself its first president?
- _____ 7. Who put down an attempted coup in Indonesia and then seized power for himself?
- _____ 8. Which Burmese pro-democratic leader won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991 while under house arrest?
- _____ 9. Which Burmese nationalists' army leader was killed by political rivals?
- _____ 10. Who imposed an authoritarian regime in the Philippines and stole millions of dollars from the treasury before being forced into exile?
- _____ 11. Which president of the Philippines left office after overseeing the ratification of a constitution and a shortening of military base leases?
- _____ 12. Which leader turned Indonesia into a police state and frequently imposed martial law?

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why do you suppose the leaders of newly independent nations in Southeast Asia tended to be repressive, corrupt, or both?

Section 3

SECTION QUIZ

*New Nations in Africa***A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description.

A term may be used once or not at all.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| a. Ghana | i. Mau Mau |
| b. Kenya | j. Negritude movement |
| c. Congo | k. Jomo Kenyatta |
| d. Algeria | l. Leopold Senghor |
| e. Angola | m. Kwame Nkrumah |
| f. FLN | n. Ahmed Ben Bella |
| g. MPLA | o. Mobutu Sese Seko |
| h. UNITA | |

- _____ 1. He became the first president of independent Kenya.
- _____ 2. As a British colony, this nation was called the Gold Coast.
- _____ 3. This was formed to celebrate African culture, heritage, and values.
- _____ 4. This revolutionary group fought for and won Algeria's independence.
- _____ 5. This former Belgian colony was named Zaire after its independence but took this name back again in 1997.
- _____ 6. This first prime minister and later president-for-life of Ghana worked to promote African unity until he was overthrown in 1966.
- _____ 7. This secret society was made up mostly of Kikuyu farmers determined to win back the lands seized by British settlers in Kenya.
- _____ 8. This dictator of Zaire seized power in a bloodless coup in 1965 and was himself easily overthrown by opposition forces in 1997.
- _____ 9. Independent Algeria's first prime minister and first president, he was overthrown after only two years.
- _____ 10. This former Portuguese colony became a battleground in the Cold War when the Soviet Union and the United States took sides in its civil war.
- _____ 11. This nation was once France's principal colony. In the early 1990s, civil war began after the ruling government rejected elections won by Islamic militants.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

In your opinion, is it fair to blame the European colonial powers for the violence that took place in Africa after they withdrew? Explain.

**CHAPTER
34****SECTION QUIZ***Conflicts in the Middle East*

Section 4

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description.

A term may be used once or not at all.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| a. PLO | g. Golda Meir |
| b. intifada | h. Yasir Arafat |
| c. Suez Crisis | i. Anwar Sadat |
| d. Six-Day War | j. Yitzhak Rabin |
| e. Yom Kippur War | k. Hosni Mubarak |
| f. Balfour Declaration | l. Menachem Begin |

- _____ 1. This is the name given to a 1917 letter from a British foreign secretary who seemed to make promises to both Zionists and Palestinians.
- _____ 2. This occurred in 1956 when Egyptian president Gamal Nasser seized control of certain French and British business interests in Egypt.
- _____ 3. This resulted in Israel's 1967 annexation of the Sinai Peninsula, the Golan Heights, Jerusalem, and the West Bank.
- _____ 4. In 1978, this Israeli prime minister signed the Camp David Accords and agreed to return the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt.
- _____ 5. This Egyptian president signed the Camp David Accords and recognized Israel as a legitimate state, enraging many Arabs.
- _____ 6. This Egyptian president took office after the assassination of Anwar Sadat by Muslim extremists in 1981; he kept the peace with Israel.
- _____ 7. In the 1970s and 1980s, this group's military wing conducted a violent campaign against Israel, which, in turn, bombed Palestinian towns thought to be the group's strongholds.
- _____ 8. In the late 1980s, Palestinians began this "uprising," a campaign of civil disobedience that succeeded in putting international pressure on Israel.
- _____ 9. This Palestinian leader took part in reaching the Oslo peace agreement.
- _____ 10. This Israeli prime minister signed the Oslo peace agreement and was assassinated in 1995 by a Jewish extremist.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Identify two key similarities and one key difference between the Camp David Accords and the Declaration of Principles signed after the Oslo peace talks.

CHAPTER
34**SECTION QUIZ***Central Asia Struggles*

Section 5

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. What caused the emergence of nine independent nation states in Central Asia?
- the departure of Britain from Central Asia
 - the collapse of the Ottoman Empire
 - the departure of France from Central Asia
 - the collapse of the Soviet Union
- _____ 2. Which of the following make up the Transcaucasian Republics?
- Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Azerbaijan
 - Armenia, Tajikistan, and Kazakhstan
 - Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia
 - Georgia, Afghanistan, and Uzbekistan
- _____ 3. Which of the following regions attempted to gain independence from Azerbaijan?
- the Hindu Kush region
 - the Nagorno-Karabagh region
 - the Kurdish region
 - the Tian Shan region
- _____ 4. Which of the following countries wanted access to the Indian Ocean through Afghanistan?
- Russia
 - France
 - Britain
 - China
- _____ 5. What is the name of the group that fought against the Soviet-supported government in Afghanistan?
- mujahideen
 - Armenian Christians
 - al-Qaieda
 - Armenian Muslims
- _____ 6. What is the name of the group that took control of Afghanistan in 1998?
- al-Qaida
 - the Soviets
 - the Taliban
 - the Northern Alliance

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

In Central Asia, which country has the best chance to build a solid economy? Why?

CHAPTER
35

SECTION QUIZ

Democracy

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. The problems caused by developing Brasilia as a new capital city were mainly a result of
- the cost of construction.
 - excessive foreign influence.
 - conflict over the city's location.
 - Brazilians' resistance to change.
- _____ 2. The land reform that the Brazilian government proposed involved
- forbidding foreign investment in the Amazon.
 - combining small plots into large communal farms.
 - converting large amounts of the rainforest to farm land.
 - breaking up large estates to provide land grants for peasants.
- _____ 3. During the recession that Brazil experienced in the early 1980s, business activity
- boomed.
 - leveled off.
 - slowed down.
 - grew slowly but steadily.
- _____ 4. People's "standard of living" is measured by
- their level of contentment.
 - the stability of their income.
 - the extent of their civil liberties.
 - the amount of goods they have.
- _____ 5. The PRI in Mexico was, for more than 30 years, all of the following EXCEPT
- a force for political stability.
 - the only legal political party.
 - the controlling political party.
 - the party affiliation of Mexico's president.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Name one right or one responsibility that you think is critical to maintaining a democracy. What makes it so important?



SECTION QUIZ

The Challenge of Democracy in Africa

Section 2

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: In its recent history, Nigeria has suffered from distrust and bitterness among its ethnic groups. _____ *true*

Example: Many newly independent African nations faced difficulties because of a history of Communist rule. _____ *colonial*

1. In Nigeria’s short-lived federal system, power was shared by the central government and regional governments. _____
2. In 1966, a group of army officers overthrew the central Nigerian government in Lagos, abolished the regional governments, and declared a state of civil law. _____
3. Nigeria went to war in 1967 when Biafra attempted to invade. _____
4. Dissidents are people who oppose government policy. _____
5. Desmond Tutu was jailed for 27 years for his activities with the African National Congress but later became South Africa’s president. _____
6. South Africa began moving toward significant political reform under the presidency of F. W. de Klerk. _____
7. In April 1994, South Africa held the first elections in which women were allowed to vote. _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Economic protests against apartheid ranged from multinational trade restrictions to the refusal of small companies, and even individuals, to invest in banks or corporations that did business in South Africa. Why do you suppose so many people and countries had such negative reactions to apartheid, and why did their economic protests work?

CHAPTER
35

Section 3

SECTION QUIZ*The Collapse of the Soviet Union***A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Before 1990, the most powerful policy-making body in the Soviet Union was
a. the Politburo.
b. the Parliament.
c. the Supreme Soviet.
d. the Central Committee.
- _____ 2. The reforms that led to democratization of the Soviet Union were begun by
a. Joseph Stalin.
b. Victor Grishin.
c. Leonid Brezhnev.
d. Mikhail Gorbachev.
- _____ 3. All of the following occurred in response to glasnost EXCEPT
a. decreased censorship.
b. the release of imprisoned dissidents.
c. the privatization of small businesses.
d. criticism of the government by the media.
- _____ 4. The purpose of perestroika was to
a. reduce criminal activity.
b. revive the Soviet economy.
c. allow a free exchange of ideas.
d. open up the Soviet political system.
- _____ 5. The end result of the August coup attempt was to increase the power of
a. Boris Yeltsin.
b. the Soviet Union.
c. Mikhail Gorbachev.
d. the State Committee.
- _____ 6. Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, or CIS, had all formerly been
a. Russian colonies in Europe and Asia.
b. so-called "satellites" of the Soviet Union.
c. Eastern European allies of the Soviet Union.
d. part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why do you suppose that allowing the free exchange of ideas led to the democratization of the Soviet Union?

**SECTION QUIZ*****Changes in Central and Eastern Europe***

Section 4

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. After the Communist Party in his nation lost power, Lech Walesa became the first freely elected leader of
a. Poland.
b. Hungary
c. Romania.
d. Czechoslovakia.
- _____ 2. Although the group known as Solidarity eventually obtained wide public support and political power, it began as simply an organization of
a. workers.
b. radical reformers.
c. political dissidents.
d. frustrated shoppers.
- _____ 3. Some European nations were hesitant to support the reunification of Germany because of fears that it would
a. support communism.
b. attempt to dominate Europe.
c. require significant foreign aid.
d. be politically unstable.
- _____ 4. Vaclav Havel was elected president of
a. Poland.
b. Hungary.
c. Romania.
d. Czechoslovakia.
- _____ 5. Yugoslavia was led from 1945 to 1980 by
a. Lech Walesa.
b. Helmut Kohl.
c. Nicolae Ceausescu.
d. Josip Tito.
- _____ 6. The brutal policy of ethnic cleansing was most widely used against
a. Slovenes.
b. Bosnian Serbs.
c. Bosnian Muslims.
d. Croatia's Serbian minority.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

In your opinion, is the world a better place as a result of the changes in Central and Eastern Europe? Explain.

CHAPTER
35

Section 5

SECTION QUIZ***China: Reform and Reaction*****A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. The main purpose of the Cultural Revolution was to
a. modernize the Chinese economy.
b. strengthen ties with the Soviet Union.
c. preserve revolutionary Communist values.
d. increase China's technological capabilities.
- _____ 2. The Chinese premier who made the first overtures toward establishing a more open relationship with the West was
a. Zhou Enlai.
b. Mao Zedong.
c. Jiang Zemin.
d. Deng Xiaoping.
- _____ 3. The program that Deng Xiaoping embraced and referred to as the "second revolution" included the goals of the
a. Cultural Revolution.
b. First Five-Year Plan.
c. Great Leap Forward.
d. Four Modernizations.
- _____ 4. The students who were killed in Tiananmen Square were protesting the Chinese government's
a. takeover of Hong Kong.
b. lack of political freedom.
c. imprisonment of the Gang of Four.
d. abandonment of Communist values.
- _____ 5. The government's response to the protest in Tiananmen Square resulted in all of the following EXCEPT the
a. arrests of thousands of dissidents.
b. preservation of Deng Xiaoping's power.
c. disruption of China's economic progress.
d. massacre of hundreds of student demonstrators.
- _____ 6. Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, and Deng Xiaoping were all
a. strong supporters of the Cultural Revolution.
b. political conservatives but economic moderates.
c. political moderates but economic conservatives.
d. participants in the war between Communists and Nationalists.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

The USSR abandoned communism in order to achieve economic growth. How did China's path compare to that of the USSR, and what problems arose within China as a result the path it took?

**SECTION QUIZ**

The Impact of Science and Technology

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. NASA and the European space agency cooperated in the launch of the
a. International Space Station.
b. Hubble Space Telescope.
c. first manned spacecraft.
d. first spacecraft with an international crew.
- _____ 2. The Internet was originally developed for use in
a. international espionage.
b. missile control.
c. space exploration.
d. scientific research.
- _____ 3. The term “genetic engineering” refers to
a. using extremely precise surgical techniques.
b. selective breeding to emphasize certain traits.
c. modifying the hereditary units in an organism.
d. creating machines that can do the work of humans.
- _____ 4. The successful cloning of an organism would, by definition, result in a new organism that was
a. unable to reproduce itself.
b. genetically identical to the original.
c. superior in at least one trait to the original.
d. larger, stronger, and healthier than the original.
- _____ 5. The “green revolution” was an effort to
a. produce food more efficiently.
b. use only natural fertilizers and pesticides.
c. combine small farms into large businesses.
d. increase the number of people engaged in farming.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

The word *outlook* can mean “attitude; way of thinking” or it can mean “what is likely for the future; likely outcome.” How have recent advances in science and technology shaped both our attitudes and what is likely for us in the future?

Section 2

SECTION QUIZ***Global Economic Development*****A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. A developed nation is usually LOWER than an emerging nation with respect to
- literacy.
 - life expectancy.
 - standard of living.
 - political instability.
- _____ 2. In the Persian Gulf War of 1991, 39 allied nations fought against the nation of
- Iran.
 - Iraq.
 - Kuwait.
 - Saudi Arabia.
- _____ 3. The term “global economy” refers to financial interactions that
- cross international borders.
 - occur anywhere in the world.
 - decrease one nation’s dependence on another.
 - are controlled or overseen by the United Nations.
- _____ 4. The major cause of damage to the atmosphere’s ozone layer is caused by
- acid rain.
 - global warming.
 - chlorofluorocarbons.
 - the sun’s ultraviolet rays.
- _____ 5. A nation that opposed the principles of free trade would
- establish import taxes.
 - import more products than it exports.
 - refuse to trade with a particular nation.
 - increase the price of an exported product.
- _____ 6. A multinational corporation is one that
- produces products for export.
 - operates in a number of countries.
 - has stockholders from many nations.
 - depends on the import of raw materials.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why might it be more difficult to successfully practice sustainable development in an emerging nation than in a developed nation?

Section 3

SECTION QUIZ*Global Security Issues***A. Terms and Names** Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. The purpose of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty can be found in its name, in which *proliferation* refers to the
- use of something.
 - spread of something.
 - prohibition of something.
 - elimination of something.
- _____ 2. Whose traditional homeland crosses the borders of Turkey, Iran, and Iraq?
- Croats
 - Serbs
 - Palestinians
 - Kurds
- _____ 3. What event do you think prompted the UN to issue the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
- apartheid in South Africa
 - the Holocaust in Europe
 - the Cultural Revolution in China
 - the civil rights movement in the United States
- _____ 4. Which world region has suffered the most from the AIDS epidemic?
- Asia and the Pacific
 - Latin America
 - Sub-Saharan Africa
 - Western Europe
- _____ 5. Push factors of migration include lack of food due to drought, natural disasters, and
- gender inequality.
 - nuclear proliferation.
 - political oppression.
 - political dissent.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

The UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights established that all people possess certain civil rights. What rights do you think all people should have? Explain your answer.

**SECTION QUIZ*****Terrorism Case Study: September 11, 2001***

Section 4

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. The major goal of radical religious and cultural terrorist groups is the destruction of
- government and religious buildings.
 - what they consider the forces of evil.
 - subway stations and shopping malls.
 - all forms of government.
- _____ 2. Why do government officials find the use of chemical and biological agents in terrorist attacks particularly worrisome?
- because biochemical agents are relatively easy to acquire
 - because it is impossible to guard against biochemical attacks
 - because biochemical attacks inflict huge numbers of casualties
 - because people fear biochemical attacks more than other terrorist attacks
- _____ 3. Terrorism that involves politically motivated attacks on information systems is known as
- virtual terrorism.
 - cyberterrorism.
 - narcoterrorism.
 - biochemical terrorism.
- _____ 4. Osama bin Laden used mountain hideouts in Afghanistan as a base of operations for his global network of terrorists known as
- Islamic Jihad.
 - FARC.
 - Aum Shinrikyo.
 - al-Qaeda.
- _____ 5. One criticism leveled at the USA Patriot Act is that it
- allows the government to infringe on people's civil rights.
 - provides too much protection for people's civil rights.
 - focuses too heavily on aviation security.
 - fails to address the issue of aviation security.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Many governments have firmly stated that they do no and will not negotiate with terrorists. Do you think this a practical approach to the problem of terrorism? Why or why not?

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SECTION QUIZ

Cultures Blend in a Global Age

Section 5

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. The cultural trait LEAST likely to be significantly affected by popular culture is
- fads.
 - slang.
 - musical styles.
 - religious beliefs.
- _____ 2. The product most likely to be found in an American household is
- a telephone.
 - a television.
 - a personal computer.
 - a videocassette recorder.
- _____ 3. English is referred to as the “premier international language” because
- it is the most widespread of any language.
 - it is the most scientifically precise language.
 - more people speak English than any other language.
 - languages all over the world contain some English words.
- _____ 4. The definition of *materialism*, as the word is used in this chapter, is the
- “idea that everything consists of matter.”
 - “tendency to rely on physical proof rather than theory.”
 - “idea that matter, or the content, of something is more important than its form.”
 - “mindset of placing a high value on acquiring material possessions.”
- _____ 5. What methods might a country use to ensure that global popular culture does not overwhelm its national culture and traditions?
- set aside television broadcast time for national programming
 - take Western television shows and rework them according to national culture and traditions
 - strictly censor the mass media to keep out unwanted ideas
 - all of the above

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What is one event in recent history that supports the idea that a nation can be deeply affected by events that occur far away? How does that event support this idea?